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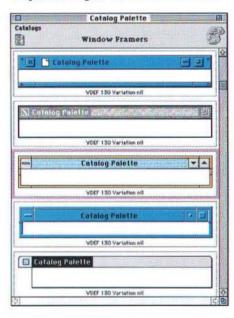# Building Internet And Other Native PowerPC Applications Has Never Been Easier Or Faster.

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November 1995 • *Volume 11, No.11*

By Scott T Boyd, Editor-at-Large
http://www.hax.com/

Well, as of this writing we still haven't heard anything of substance from Apple about the MacHack Top Ten <http://www.machack.com/>. Sure, they released a statement about the top 5 items, but it was the same old "important future direction" verbiage we so often hear from Apple. From Apple's initial response:

"Stay tuned...as we work out plans..."
"There's a lot of support for this as an idea..."
"We are investigating what would be involved..."
"We'll consider validating it..."
"We're evaluating..."
"Any volunteers?"
"It's a goal..."
"A topic of hot discussion..."
"...as that happens we'll have a better vehicle..."
"Keep tracking our product announcements..."

[Thanks to Al Evans <al@powertools.com> for picking out the operative phrases.]

Funny, I didn't think much of the whole Top 10 Developer Issues list idea at the conference, but Apple has committed to address the issues, so I find their lack of action disappointing.

It simply is *not* common practice for Apple to do market research on the needs and wants of Macintosh developers. Therefore, it shouldn't be much of a surprise that Apple's relationship with developers lacks a few items.

It's time for Apple to start delivering solutions to other problems that have long plagued developers. Let's talk about a few constructive ideas.

Information

At twenty seven volumes and growing, Inside Macintosh is starting to represent a significant investment for developers, in terms of both time and money. Even so, developers could use much more. For example, as Sean Parent, Photoshop engineer and former Blue Meanie, recently said:

"Apple, what I want is a clear and precise explanation of every external public interface. I want to know what all the limitations, side effects, bugs, exceptional behavior, invariants, assumptions, version history, and supported parameter ranges are. Inside Mac gives me about 10% of that."

Once we have a good start on that, publishing the information on the Internet and on cheap CD's would make a great next step.

Overcoming limitations

TextEdit, the Menu Manager, the Dialog Manager, and the List Manager have long represented Apple's strange affinity for living with arbitrary limitations. They have all evolved just about as far as they can. Maybe it's time to offer up some new, improved toolbox managers. While it runs the risk of dying of not-invented-here syndrome, would it be that far-fetched for Apple to license some third-party solutions?

For example, imagine the benefit to developers should Apple decide to do away with the 32K TextEdit limit by taking Chris Thomas' recent suggestion on Semper.Fi, "Just put WASTE in a shared library, license it for inclusion with System 7.6 and beyond, and be done with it." Well, write some docs and test it a bit, too.

Bringing Apple applications into the 90's

Where do we start on this one? OpenDoc support in the Finder and MPW? AppleScript support for Apple control panels, SimpleText, MPW, and others?

Attention

Developers need Apple's attention. Apple needs developers' attention. It all comes down to rebuilding the relationship between Apple and developers, but we'll save some of this for later. Don't forget to check out the web site for further developments, which Apple has promised by the beginning of October.
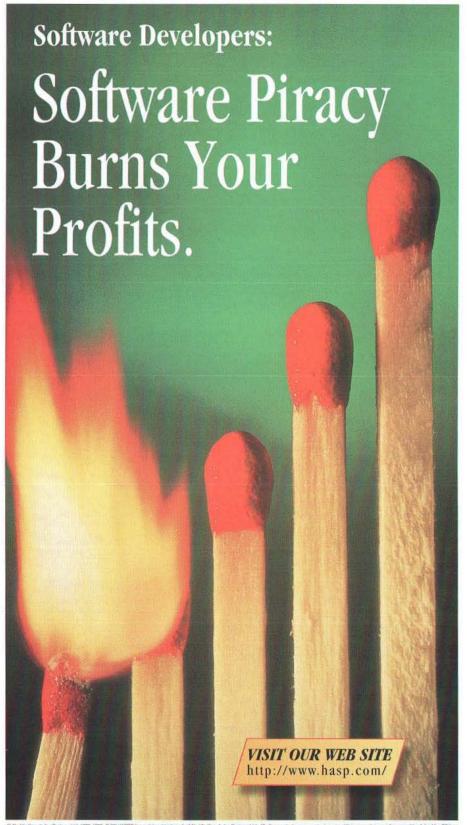
PICTURE, IF YOU WILL...

Rarely does Apple put out advertising that we can all be proud of. Sure, there have been ads that made us feel good, but deep down we usually know that the ads are preaching to the choir. When was the last time we saw an advertising campaign that we all just *knew* sold oodles of machines? I don't even know if the "great" 1984 commercial sold many machines.

To be fair, Apple used to have some good ads which managed to deliver the "wow!" factor. I recently thought that they'd made a comeback, but I was rudely surprised to find out that they were actually Compaq ads. I was shocked.

However, it's all the rage to drive $10B companies from the back seat lately, so here goes. If I was in charge, I'd probably try a few wacky things. First ad campaign? Show developers writing software on the Macintosh. We don't need nuns with pagers or corporate execs with surfboards, we've got real programmers putting together major-league products using Macintosh.

By Dave Mark, MacTech Magazine Regular Contributing Author

TCL and Visual Architect, Part 2

In last month's column, we took a look at Symantec's latest development environment, including the Symantec Project Manager and Visual Architect. Following the example presented in Chapter 14 of the *Symantec C++ User's Guide*, we used Visual Architect to generate source code to implement the single, default view named Main. We then returned to the Symantec Project Manager and compiled the code into a standalone application (See Figure 1).
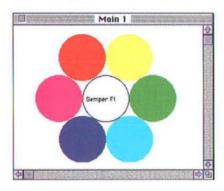
Figure 1. The window that appeared when we ran last month's program.

This month, we're going to add a second view to our program. This second view will be a dialog that allows you to type a number into an editable text field. When you press the **Beep** button, the dialog will beep the specified number of times.

ADDING A SECOND VIEW

Go into the Button ƒ folder you created last month and double-click on the file Button.π to launch the Symantec Project Manager. When the project window appears, double click on the file name Visual Architect.rsrc to bring up Visual Architect. This is where we'll add the second view.

- Select **New View** from the **View** menu.
- When asked to name the new view, type **BeeperDialog** and make sure **Modal Dialog** is selected from the **View Kind:** popup menu (Figure 2), then press the **OK** button.

Figure 2. Naming the new view.

The name BeeperDialog will be used as the basis for a new class, called `CBeeperDialog`. The next time you select **Generate** from Visual Architect's Symantec Project Manager menu, Visual Architect will generate the files CBeeperDialog.cp, CBeeperDialog.h, x_CBeeperDialog.cp, and x_CBeeperDialog.h. First, we'll add a few items to this dialog and then add a button to our Main view that brings up the dialog.

Once you press the **OK** button, a view window will appear with the name **BeeperDialog**.

- Select **View Info** from the **View** menu.

A view info window titled **Dialog Info** will appear (Figure 3). The view info window, which looks a lot like a ResEdit or Resorcerer WIND templat, lets you customize the look of your new dialog window.
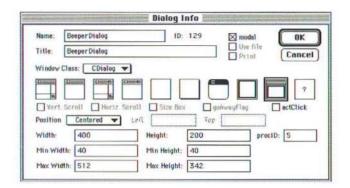
Figure 3. The view info window for the BeeperDialog view.

- Click on the movable modal dialog icon (the second from the right) or type "5" in the procID: field.
- Click on the **OK** button to dismiss the dialog.
  Your next step is to add some items to the dialog.
- Click on the **Tools** menu and drag down until the tool palette outline appears.

When you release the mouse button, the Tools palette window will appear (Figure 4). Take a few minutes to play with the items in this palette. In the top row, you have the selection tool, the text tool, and the editable text tool. The second row features the pushbutton tool, the radio button tool, and the check box tool. The third row features the popup menu, icon, and PICT tools. We'll get into the rest of the tools in a future column. For now, try creating items based on the tools in the first three rows. Click on a tool, then click and drag in the BeeperDialog view window. Once you get a feel for these tools, select the selection tool (the arrow), then click on each of the items you added and press the delete key. Keep on deleting until the BeeperDialog window is empty again.
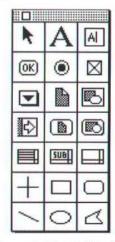
Figure 4. The Tools palette.

Now let's add the items that make up the Beeper dialog. We'll add four items: an **OK** button, a **Cancel** button, a static

text label, and an editable text field for entering the number of beeps. We'll start with the **OK** and **Cancel** buttons.

- Click on the button tool in the palette window.
- Click on the BeeperDialog window and drag out an **OK** button.

As you drag, keep your eye on the lower left corner of the window. Notice that the two coordinates listed reflect the upper left and lower right corners of the button. I made my button 80 pixels wide and 20 pixels tall with an upper left corner of (200,42).

- Click on the BeeperDialog window and drag out a **Cancel** button.

My **Cancel** button was also 80 pixels wide and 20 pixels tall. This time, the upper left corner was (107,42). Notice that VA automatically filled in the text **OK** for the first button and **Cancel** for the second button. Nice feature! Let's change the **OK** to say **Beep**.

- Double-click on the **OK** button (or click on it and select **Pane Info...** from the **Pane** menu) to bring up the Pane Info window.
- Click on the triangle to the left of the class name **CControl**, revealing the CControl data members.
- Change contrlTitle from **OK** to **Beep** and close the Pane Info window.

Notice that the button's name changed from **OK** to **Beep**. Now let's add the static text label.

- Click on the static text tool (the big letter A) in the palette window.
- Click in the BeeperDialog window and type the text **Number of times to beep:**
- Click outside the static text to stop entering text, then click on the static text to select it. Drag it to a satisfactory position in the BeeperDialog window.

I dragged my static text so its upper-left corner was at (23,13). You might want to use the arrow keys to move the static text around the window, 4 pixels at a time. Hold down the command (⌘) key to get the arrow keys to move 1 pixel at a time. Experiment with the Shift and option keys which let you resize an item by 1 or 4 pixels in any of 4 directions.
Finally, let's add an editable text field.

- Click on the editable text tool (to the right of the static text tool) in the palette window.
- Click on the BeeperDialog window and drag out an editable text area.

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Mine had and upper left corner of (205,13) and a lower right of (280,29). Once your items are in place, resize the dialog view so it comfortably encloses the dialog items. To do that, click on the handle in the lower-right corner of the grey rectangle embedded in the BeeperDialog window. Drag the handle to its new position. I dragged mine to (293,75). The finished Beeper dialog is shown in Figure 5.
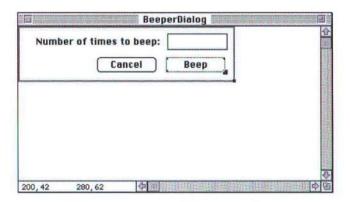

*Figure 5. The finished Beeper dialog with the **Beep** button selected.*

If you like, you can try the dialog out by selecting **Try Out** from the **View** menu. Click on one of the buttons or select **Close** from the **File** menu to close the Try Out window once you are done admiring your handiwork.

Our next task is to tell VA that our edit-text field is designed to hold only integers (as opposed to any old text).

- Click on the editable text field.
- Select **Class** from the **Pane** menu, then select **CIntegerText** from the submenu that appears.

Next, we need to define a new command that will get sent when the **Beep** button is clicked. Right now the **Beep** button's command is set to cmdOK. To see that, double-click on the **Beep** button to bring up the Pane Info window, then click on the **CButton** triangle. Take a look at the Command popup menu. If you click on it, you'll find a whole bunch of commands, all of them built into the TCL. Since there is no Beep command, we'll need to define it ourselves, then set the **Beep** button to send it when clicked.

- Close the **Beep** Pane Info window, if you opened it to look at the Command popup.
- With the BeeperDialog window frontmost, select **Commands...** from the **Edit** menu.
- When the Commands window appears, select **New Command** from the **Edit** menu.
- Type **cmdBeep** in the uppermost editable text field.
- Select **CBeeperDialog** from the **In Class:** popup menu. This tells VA which class this command belongs to.
- Select **Call** from the **Do:** popup menu.

This tells VA what you want done in response to this command. You could do nothing, you could ask VA to call a function, or you could open another view. In our case, we've asked VA to call a CBeeperDialog member function. We'll get to that function in a bit.

Notice that VA automatically generated the command number 512. This is not particularly important. You'll use the constant cmdBeep instead of 512, so there's no reason to memorize your command numbers.

- Click on the **OK** button to dismiss the Commands dialog. As you've probably guessed, your next step is to associate the cmdBeep command with the **Beep** button.
- Double-click on the **Beep** button to bring up the Pane Info window.
- Click on the triangle to the left of the class **CButton**, revealing the **Command** popup menu.
- Select **cmdBeep** from the **Command** popup (Figure 6).
- Close the Pane Info window.
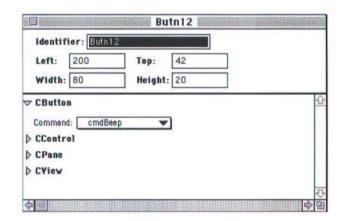
*Figure 6. The Pane Info window associated with the **Beep** button. Notice that the Command popup has been set to cmdBeep.*

You may have noticed that the **Beep** button no longer has the bold, rounded rectangle around it, specifying it as the default button, the button pressed when the user hits return. This changed because VA specifies the cmdOK command as the default. Let's fix that.

- Select **Set Default Command** from the **View** menu.
- Select **cmdBeep** from the **Command** popup menu, then press **OK**.

Notice that the bold, rounded rectangle is back around the **Beep** button (Figure 7).

Figure 7. The **BeeperDialog** *window,*
once cmdBeep is set as the default command.

We are almost done! Now we have to add a button to the Main view that brings up the Beeper dialog.

- Close the BeeperDialog view window.
- Double-click on Main in the view list window to bring up the Main view window.
- Click on the grow box in the lower left corner of the Main view window and drag down about 50 pixels.
- Click on the handle in the lower right corner of the grey bounding rectangle inside the window and drag it down about 50 pixels.

You've just resized the Main view to be about 50 pixels taller, making room for a new pushbutton.

- Click on the pushbutton tool (under the arrow) in the palette window.
- Click in the Main view window and drag out a new button below the PICT.
- Before you click off the button, type the word **Beeper...** The button will now bear the name **Beeper...**.
- Double-click on the **Beeper...** button, bringing up the button's Pane Info window.
- Click on the triangle next to the class name CButton to reveal the CButton data members.
- Choose **Other...** from the top of the **Command** popup menu.
- When the **Commands** dialog appears, choose **New Command** from the **Edit** menu.
- Enter the command name **cmdBeeperDialog**.
- Choose **CMain** from the **In Class:** popup menu to let VA know you want the new command associated with the CMain class.
- Choose **Open** from the **Do:** popup menu.
- Choose **CBeeperDialog** from the **View:** popup menu.

We've just told VA that we want this new command (cmdBeeperDialog) to open the CBeeperDialog view (See Figure 8).
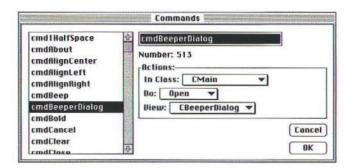
Figure 8. *The Commands window for the new*
cmdBeeperDialog command.

- Click on the **OK** button.

Now we've told VA to associate this command with the **Beeper...** button we just created.

- Close the button's Pane Info window to return to the Main view window (Figure 9).
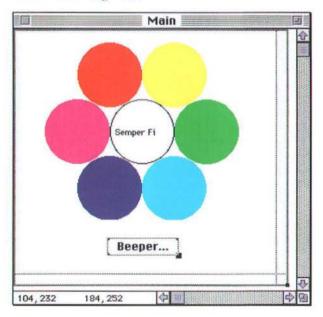
Figure 9. *My Main view with my new* **Beeper...** *button.*

If you like, select **Try Out** from the **View** menu and take your new version of Main for a spin. Note that we haven't put the code in place that gets called when the **Beeper...** button is pressed, but the scrollbars should work and the button should highlight when clicked.

Our next step is to ask VA to regenerate our source code, reflecting the new panes and commands we've defined.

- Select **Generate...** from the Symantec Project Manager menu (diamond shaped menu to the right of the **Windows** menu).

- When prompted to save your changes, click **OK**. VA will update your existing code base. If you selected **Generate All...**, VA would have replaced your existing code base. Be sure you understand this difference!

ADDING THE NEW CODE

Our last step is to add a few lines of code to bring all our new interface elements together.

- Return to the Symantec Project Manager.
- In the project window, click on the triangle to the left of the folder labeled Source. Skip this step if the Source folder was already opened.
- Double click on the file name "CBeeperDialog.cp".
- Add this code to the end of CBeeperDialog.cp:

```
void CBeeperDialog::DoCmdBeep()
{
    long n;
    n = fBeeperDialog_Edit15->GetIntValue();
    for ( long i=0; i<n; i++ )
        SysBeep( 20 );
}
```

This code references the data member fBeeperDialog_Edit15. When VA generates your code, it makes up a constant for each of your dialog items. You can find these definitions in the file BeeperDialogItems.h. Here's the constants that were generated for my version of Beeper:

```
enum
{
    BeeperDialog_Begin_,
    kBeeperDialog_Butn12 = 1,
    kBeeperDialog_Butn12ID = 2049L,
    kBeeperDialog_Butn13 = 2,
    kBeeperDialog_Butn13ID = 2050L,
    kBeeperDialog_Stat14 = 3,
    kBeeperDialog_Stat14ID = 2051L,
    kBeeperDialog_Stat17 = 4,
    kBeeperDialog_Stat17ID = 2053L,
    kBeeperDialog_Edit15 = 5,
    kBeeperDialog_Edit15ID = 2052L,
    BeeperDialog_End_
};
```

The member function GetIntValue() retrieves the value from the field that calls it (in this case, the editable text field), translates the value into an integer, and returns it. The loop uses this value to beep the specified number of times.

- Go to the top of the file and remove the comment characters (//) at the beginning of the line:

```
//#include "AppCommands.h"
```

You'll need to do this last step whenever your view includes at least 1 command.

- Close CBeeperDialog.cp.
- Open the file CBeeperDialog.h and add this member function declaration to the public section of the CBeeperDialog class:

```
void DoCmdBeep();
```

That's it! When you run the program, the Main view should appear, featuring a brand new button (Figure 10).
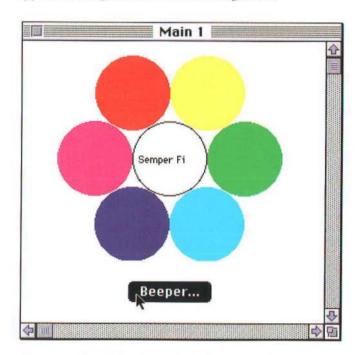
*Figure 10. The Main view, with the **Beeper...** button pressed.*

Press the **Beeper...** button. The Beeper Dialog will appear. Type a number in the text field and press the **Beep** button. Happy?

*Figure 11. Pressing the **Beep** button.*

TILL NEXT MONTH...

Next month, we'll go back to PowerPlant. I just got my copy of CW7, and I'm anxious to dig into it. Hope you got your upgrades, too. See you next month...

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By Bob Boonstra, Westford, Massachusetts

ENCLOSING BOUNDS

The Challenge this month is based on a suggestion by Mike Scanlin, who remains a fan of the column. (We're still waiting for Mike's first Challenge entry, however.) The problem is to write a routine that will return a rectangle enclosing all non-white pixels in a selected area of an image. This code might be useful in a drawing or painting program, where the user would be allowed to select a subset of the image by clicking and dragging, and the software would select all of the elements of the image contained within that selection. The prototype of the code you will write is:

```
void EnclosingBounds(
   PixMapHandle pm,        /* handle to PixMap containing image */
   Rect selection,         /* subset of image to enclose */
   Rect *enclosingRect     /* enclosing rect return value */
);
```

Your code should examine all of the pixels within the `selection` rectangle of the PixMap and return the smallest rectangle containing all of the non-white pixels. Pixels outside the `selection` rectangle should be ignored. The `bounds` rectangle of the PixMap will be no larger than 2048 pixels in each dimension, the `baseAddr` pointer will be longword aligned, and `rowBytes` will be a multiple of 4. You should deal with `pixelSize` values of 1, 8, or 32, with values of 8 and 32 being weighted most heavily in measuring performance. For PixMaps with indexed pixels (`cmpCount==1`), the color table will contain white as the first table entry (as all good color tables are supposed to). For PixMaps with direct pixels, the unused (alpha) bits of each pixel will be zero.

You may use either the Metrowerks or the Symantec compilers for this native PowerPC Challenge. If you have any questions, or would like some test data for your code, please send me e-mail at one of the Programmer's Challenge addresses, or directly to boonstra@ultranet.com.

TWO MONTHS AGO WINNER

Congratulations to **Eric Lengyel** (Blacksburg, VA) for submitting the fastest and smallest entry to the Reversible Scrambling Algorithm Challenge. Despite an unfortunate delay in publication of the magazine that left participants with less time than usual to complete the Challenge, three of the four entries I received by the extended deadline worked correctly, at least in part.

You might recall that the Challenge was to write code that would raise a large integer message to a power and compute the remainder modulo another large integer. The name of the Challenge comes from the fact that this technique is reversible, given properly chosen integers. Eric is a graduate student in Mathematics at Virginia Tech, and he took advantage of a highly optimized multiple precision integer arithmetic library that he had written as part of a number theory project involving the factorization of very large numbers.

Each of the working entries converted the BigNum representation provided in the problem into one that right-justified numbers into a fixed-length data structure. While this imposes a restriction on the maximum size integer that the code can handle, this assumption was permitted by the problem statement. In Eric's code, the restriction is controlled by a single `#define` statement.

Eric uses a binary exponentiation algorithm to raise the message to the specified power, and takes advantage of facts from number theory that allow the remainder to be computed at each step of the exponentiation. The time to perform the exponentiation is therefore proportional to the logarithm of the

exponent. Eric's multiplication and division routines use the 68020's capability to compute the 64-bit product of two longwords and to divide a 64-bit dividend by a longword. The multiplication, division, exponentiation, and compare routines in Eric's code are general purpose and could be used in any 68K application that needs large integers.

Honorable mention goes to Ernst Munter, who submitted an entry in pure C that was actually the fastest code for the short modulus test cases. Unfortunately, his entry did not produce correct results for the longer moduli.

Here are the times and code sizes for the entries that worked correctly (or partially correctly). Execution time is presented for two specific test cases, with modulus lengths of 22 and 88 bytes, respectively, as well as the total time for all of the test cases I ran. Cases that produced incorrect results are indicated with an asterisk. Numbers in parens after a person's name indicate that person's cumulative point total for all previous Challenges, not including this one.

Name	time1	time2	Total time	code	data
	(22 bytes)	(88 bytes)			
Eric Lengyel	47	463	2083	1190	0
Xan Gregg (51)	35	967	3175	1558	0
Ernst Munter (C entry) (90)	17	*	*	4266	11788

TOP 20 CONTESTANTS OF ALL TIME

Here are the Top 20 Contestants for the Programmer's Challenges to date. The numbers below include points awarded for this month's entrants. (Note: ties are listed alphabetically by last name – there are more than 20 people listed this month because of ties.)

Rank	Name	Points
1.	[Name deleted]	176
2.	Munter, Ernst	90
3.	Karsh, Bill	78
4.	Stenger, Allen	65
5.	Gregg, Xan	61
6.	Larsson, Gustav	60
7.	Riha, Stepan	51
8.	Goebel, James	49
9.	Nepsund, Ronald	47
10.	Cutts, Kevin	46
11.	Mallett, Jeff	44
12.	Kasparian, Raffi	42
13.	Vineyard, Jeremy	42
14.	Darrah, Dave	31
15.	Landry, Larry	29
16.	Elwertowski, Tom	24

17.	Lee, Johnny	22
18.	Noll, Robert	22
19.	Anderson, Troy	20
20.	Beith, Gary	20
21.	Burgoyne, Nick	20
22.	Galway, Will	20
23.	Israelson, Steve	20
24.	Landweber, Greg	20
25.	Lengyel, Eric	20
26.	Pinkerton, Tom	20

There are three ways to earn points: (1) scoring in the top 5 of any Challenge, (2) being the first person to find a bug in a published winning solution or, (3) being the first person to suggest a Challenge that I use. The points you can win are:

1st place	20 points
2nd place	10 points
3rd place	7 points
4th place	4 points
5th place	2 points
finding bug	2 points
suggesting Challenge	2 points

Here is Eric's winning solution:

POWERANDREMAINDER.C

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```
/*
```
I call my fixed length numbers "BigFixed" and translate from BigNum's to BigFixed's in the PowerAndRemainder routine. These are the assembly language routines which are the guts of my program:

(1) PowerMod - raises a number to a power and reduces it by a modulus. It uses a fast binary exponentiation algorithm, reducing by the modulus at each step.
(2) Multiply - multiplies 2 BigNum's together.
(3) MultQ - mutliplies a BigNum by a long int.
(4) Divide - divides one BigNum by another and supplies the quotient and remainder.
(5) Compare - determines the ordering of 2 BigNum's.

Some of the loops have been expanded to make more efficient use of the instruction cache.
```
*/

#define NumSize 72

typedef struct BigNum
{
    short        numDig;
    unsigned char    *dig;
} BigNum;

typedef struct BigFixed
{
    unsigned char    dig[NumSize*4];
} BigFixed;
```

/* We need 72 longs because the division routine needs the most significant longword to be zero and the speed optimization requires that NumSize be a multiple of four. */

```
void PowerAndRemainder(BigNum *msg, BigNum *exp, BigNum *n,
    BigNum *res);
void PowerMod(BigFixed *msg, BigFixed *exp, BigFixed *n,
    BigFixed *res);
void Multiply(BigFixed *src1, BigFixed *src2, BigFixed *dst);
void MultQ(BigFixed *src1, long src2, BigFixed *dst);
```

```
void Divide(BigFixed *end, BigFixed *sor, BigFixed *dst);
short Compare(BigFixed *src1, BigFixed *src2);
```

PowerAndRemainder

```
void PowerAndRemainder(BigNum *msg, BigNum *exp, BigNum *n,
    BigNum *res)
{
    short        a, b, numDigits;
    BigFixed    msg0, exp0, n0, res0;

    for (a = 0; a < NumSize*4; a++)
    {
        b = NumSize*4 - msg->numDig;
        if (a < b) msg0.dig[a] = 0;
        else msg0.dig[a] = msg->dig[a - b];
        b = NumSize*4 - exp->numDig;
        if (a < b) exp0.dig[a] = 0;
        else exp0.dig[a] = exp->dig[a - b];
        b = NumSize*4 - n->numDig;
        if (a < b) n0.dig[a] = 0;
        else n0.dig[a] = n->dig[a - b];
    }
    PowerMod(&msg0, &exp0, &n0, &res0);
    a = 0;
    while (res0.dig[a] == 0) a++;
    numDigits = res->numDig = NumSize*4 - a;
    for (b = 0; b < numDigits; b++)
        res->dig[b] = res0.dig[a++];
}
```

PowerMod

```
void PowerMod(BigFixed *msg, BigFixed *exp, BigFixed *n,
    BigFixed *res)
{
    BigFixed    acc, scrap;

    asm
    {
    LEA        acc, A0          ; Start with one in
    MOVEQ      #NumSize/4-2, D0  ; accumulator
@Z  CLR.L      (A0)+
    CLR.L      (A0)+
    CLR.L      (A0)+
    CLR.L      (A0)+
    DBF        D0, @Z
    CLR.L      (A0)+
    CLR.L      (A0)+
    CLR.L      (A0)+
    MOVEQ      #1, D0
    MOVE.L     D0, (A0)
    MOVEA.L    exp, A0          ; Put address of
                                ; exponent in A0
    CLR.W      D2               ; D2 holds position
                                ; in exponent
@6  TST.L      00(A0, D2.W*4)   ; Find first longword
                                ; of exponent
    BNE        @4               ; which is not zero
    CMPI.W     #NumSize-1, D2
    BEQ        @5               ; If entire exponent
                                ; is zero, leave
    ADDQ.W     #1, D2
    BRA        @6
@4  CLR.L      D1               ; D1 holds the bit #
@2  PEA        acc              ; Square accumulator
    PEA        acc
    PEA        acc
    JSR        Multiply
    ADDA.W     #12, A7
    MOVE.L     n, -(A7)         ; Compare accumulator
    PEA        acc              ; to modulus
    JSR        Compare
    ADDQ.W     #8, A7
    TST.B      D0
    BMI        @7               ; If it's less, skip
                                ; reduction
    PEA        scrap            ; Reduce accumulator
                                ; modulo "n"
    MOVE.L     n, -(A7)         ; Quotient not needed,
    PEA        acc              ; store in "scrap"
    JSR        Divide
```

```
        ADDA.W    #12, A7
@7 BFTST    00(A0, D2.W*4)[D1:1]   ; Test a bit in current
                                   ; longword of exponent
        BEQ       @1               ; If zero, skip multiply
        PEA       acc              ; Multiply accumulator
        PEA       acc              ; by base
        MOVE.L    msg, -(A7)
        JSR       Multiply
        ADDA.W    #12, A7
        MOVE.L    n, -(A7)          ; Compare accumulator
        PEA       acc               ; to modulus
        JSR       Compare
        ADDQ.W    #8, A7
        TST.B     D0
        BMI       @1                ; If it's less, skip
                                    ; reduction
        PEA       scrap             ; Reduce modulo "n"
        MOVE.L    n, -(A7)
        PEA       acc
        JSR       Divide
        ADDA.W    #12, A7
@1 ADDQ.W    #1, D1                 ; Increase bit number
        CMPI.B    #32, D1
        BLT       @2                ; If < 32, loop
        ADDQ.W    #1, D2            ; Increase longword #
        CMPI.W    #NumSize, D2
        BLT       @4                ; If < number size, loop
@5 LEA       acc, A0                ; Copy acc to "res"
        MOVEA.L   res, A1
        MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-1, D0
@3 MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
        DBF       D0, @3
        }
}
```

Multiply

```
/* Multiply src1 by src2 and put product in dst */

void Multiply(BigFixed *src1, BigFixed *src2, BigFixed *dst)
{
    short       topStop, botStop;
    BigFixed    acc, line;

    asm
    {
    MOVEM.L   D0-D7/A0-A4, -(A7)
    LEA       acc, A0              ; Clear accumulator
    MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-1, D0
@Z CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    DBF       D0, @Z
    LEA       line, A2             ; "line" holds partial
                                   ; products
    MOVEA.L   src1, A3             ; Move bottom number's
    CLR.W     D1                   ; address into A3
@6 TST.L     00(A3, D1.W*4)        ; Find first non-zero
    BNE       @7                   ; longword of bottom #
    ADDQ.W    #1, D1
    CMPI.W    #NumSize, D1         ; If bottom number 0,
    BEQ       @8                   ; go to end
    BRA       @6                   ; Loop
@7 MOVE.W    D1, botStop
    MOVEQ     #NumSize - 1, D4     ; D4 holds position in
                                   ; bottom number
@4 MOVEA.L   src2, A4             ; Move top number's
    CLR.W     D1                   ; address into A4
@9 TST.L     00(A4, D1.W*4)        ; Find first non-zero
    BNE       @A                   ; longword of top #
    ADDQ.W    #1, D1
    CMPI.W    #NumSize, D1         ; If top number zero,
    BEQ       @8                   ; go to end
    BRA       @9                   ; Loop
@A SUBQ.W    #1, D1
    BPL       @X
    CLR.W     D1
```

```
@X MOVE.W    D1, topStop
@B CLR.L     00(A2, D1.W*4)        ; Clear leading longwords
    DBF       D1, @B               ; of partial product
    ADDA.W    #NumSize * 4, A4     ; Add size
    CLR.L     D2                   ; D2 is carry register
    MOVE.L    00(A3, D4.W*4), D7   ; Get longword from
                                   ; bottom number
    MOVEQ     #NumSize - 1, D3     ; D3 holds position
                                   ; in product
@1 MOVE.L    D7, D5               ; Copy longword to D5
    MULU.L    -(A4), D6:D5         ; Do 64-bit multiply
    ADD.L     D2, D5               ; Add carry to low
                                   ; longword of product
    CLR.L     D2                   ; Use D2 as dummy to
                                   ; extend carry
    ADDX.L    D2, D6               ; Add zero to high
                                   ; longword with carry
    MOVE.L    D6, D2               ; Anything in high
                                   ; longword gets carried
    MOVE.L    D5, 00(A2, D3.W*4)   ; Store low longword in
                                   ; partial product
    SUBQ.W    #1, D3               ; Loop through all
    CMP.W     topStop, D3          ; longwords in top number
    BGE       @1
    MOVEA.L   A2, A0               ; Now add partial product
                                   ; to accumulator
    MOVE.L    D4, D0               ; Calculate correct
                                   ; position in product
    LEA       acc, A1              ; Get accumulator's addr
    ADDQ.W    #1, D0
    ADDA.W    #NumSize * 4, A0
    LSL.W     #2, D0
    ADDA.W    D0, A1
    MOVE.W    D4, D1
    MOVE.L    -(A1), D0            ; Get longword of product
    SUBQ      #1, D1
    ADD.L     -(A0), D0            ; Add longword of
    MOVE.L    D0, (A1)             ; partial product
    TST.W     D1                   ; If no more longwords,
    BMI       @2                   ; then branch
@3 ADDX.L    -(A0), -(A1)         ; Add next longword
    DBF       D1, @3               ; Loop through
                                   ; entire product
@2 SUBQ.W    #1, D4               ; Loop and do next
    CMP.W     botStop, D4          ; longword of bottom #
    BGE       @4
@8 LEA       acc, A0               ; Copy product to "dst"
    MOVEA.L   dst, A1
    MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-1, D0
@5 MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    DBF       D0, @5
    MOVEM.L   (A7)+, D0-D7/A0-A4
    }
}
```

MultQ

```
/* Multiply src1 by src2 and put product in dst */

void MultQ(BigFixed *src1, long src2, BigFixed *dst)
{
    BigFixed    pro;

    asm
    {
    MOVEM.L   D0-D7/A0/A1, -(A7)
    LEA       pro, A0              ; Clear product
    MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-1, D0
@Z CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    DBF       D0, @Z
    LEA       pro, A1              ; Get address of
                                   ; product
    MOVEA.L   src1, A0             ; Move top number's
    CLR.W     D1                   ; address into A0
@3 TST.L     00(A0, D1.W*4)        ; Find first non-zero
    BNE       @4                   ; longword of top #
```

```
/* Divide end (dividend) by sor (divisor) and put quotient in dst.  Remainder will end
up in end */

void Divide(BigFixed *end, BigFixed *sor, BigFixed *dst)
{
    long      pq;
    BigFixed  quo, line;

    asm
    {
    MOVEM.L   D0-D7/A0-A4, -(A7)
    LEA       quo, A0            ; Clear quotient
    MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-1, D0
@Z  CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    CLR.L     (A0)+
    DBF       D0, @Z
    MOVEA.L   end, A0            ; Move dividend's
                                 ; address into A0
    CLR.W     D0                 ; D0 contains current
                                 ; position in dividend
    MOVEA.L   sor, A1            ; Move divisor's addr
    CLR.W     D1                 ; into A1
@2  TST.L     00(A1, D1.W*4)     ; This loop finds the
                                 ; first non-zero
    BNE       @G                 ; longword of the divisor
    ADDQ.W    #1, D1             ; & stores the pos in D1
    BRA       @2                 ; Loop until something
                                 ; is found
@G  TST.L     00(A0, D0.W*4)     ; Find first longword
    BNE       @1                 ; of dividend
    ADDQ.W    #1, D0
    CMPI.W    #NumSize, D0       ; If whole dividend zero,
    BEQ       @H                 ; go to end
    BRA       @G                 ; Loop
@1  LEA       quo, A2            ; Address of quotient
                                 ; is stored in A2
    MOVEQ     #NumSize, D2       ; D2 contains current
                                 ; position in quotient
    SUB.W     D1, D2             ; First position will
    SUBQ.W    #1, D0             ; be NumSize - D1
    CMP.W     D0, D1             ; If dividend smaller
                                 ; than divisor,
    BLE       @H                 ; then go to end
    ADD.W     D0, D2             ; Add to quotient pos
@C  CLR.L     pq:                ; "pq" holds partial
                                 ; quotients
@9  MOVE.L    00(A0, D0.W*4), D3 ; Take a quadword from
                                 ; dividend to use
    MOVE.L    04(A0, D0.W*4), D4 ; as partial dividend
    MOVE.L    00(A1, D1.W*4), D5 ; Take a longword from
                                 ; divisor and
    ADDQ.L    #1, D5             ; add one
    BNE       @E                 ; If divisor not zero,
                                 ; go do division
    MOVE.L    D3, D4             ; Else, we are dividing
                                 ; by $10000, so move
    BRA       @F                 ; high longword of
                                 ; dividend into quotient
@E  DIVU.L    D5, D3:D4          ; Do 64-bit division
@F  BEQ       @D                 ; Branch if quotient zero
    ADD.L     D4, pq             ; Add quotient to
                                 ; partial quotient
    PEA       line               ; Multiply quotient
                                 ; by divisor
    MOVE.L    D4, -(A7)          ; and store in "line"
    MOVE.L    sor, -(A7)
    JSR       MultQ
    ADDA.W    #12, A7
    LEA       line, A3           ; Get quotient-divisor
                                 ; product
    ADDA.W    #NumSize * 4, A3   ; Now subtract
                                 ; from dividend
    MOVEA.L   A0, A4             ; Cpy dividend addr to A4
    MOVE.L    D2, D5             ; D2 holds lowest pos
    LSL.W     #2, D5             ; of dividend to sub from
    ADDA.W    D5, A4             ; Add it to partial
    MOVEQ     #NumSize, D7       ; dividend address
```
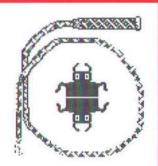
```
    ADDQ.W    #1, D1
    CMPT.W    #NumSize, D1       ; If top number zero,
    BEQ       @5                 ; go to end
    BRA       @3                 ; Loop
@4  SUBQ.W    #1, D1
    BPL       @X
    CLR.W     D1
@X  MOVEQ     #NumSize - 1, D0   ; D0 holds position
                                 ; in top number
    MOVE.L    src2, D7           ; Bottom number
                                 ; is one longword
    CLR.L     D2                 ; D2 is carry register
@1  MOVE.L    00(A0, D0.W*4), D4 ; Get longword of
                                 ; top number
    MULU.L    D7, D5:D4          ; Do 64-bit multiply
                                 ; by bottom number
    ADD.L     D2, D4             ; Add carry
    CLR.L     D2                 ; Use D2 as dummy to
                                 ; extend carry
    ADDX.L    D2, D5             ; Add zero with carry
    MOVE.L    D5, D2             ; High longword
                                 ; becomes carry
    MOVE.L    D4, 00(A1, D0.W*4) ; Put partial product
                                 ; into result
    SUBQ.W    #1, D0             ; Loop through all
    CMP.W     D1, D0             ; longwords in top #
    BGE       @1
@5  LEA       pro, A0            ; Copy product to "dst"
    MOVEA.L   dst, A1
    MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-1, D0
@2  MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
    DBF       D0, @2
    MOVEM.L   (A7)+, D0-D7/A0/A1
    }
}
```

```
        MOVE.L    (A4), D6
        SUB.L     -(A3), D6
        MOVE.L    D6, (A4)
        TST.B     D5
        BNE       @6
@7      SUBX.L    -(A3), -(A4)
        DBF       D7, @7
@6      ADDQ.L    #1, D4          ; Add one to quotient
        BRA       @8              ; Loop and compare again
@4      MOVE.L    D4, 00(A2, D2.W*4)  ; Store partial quotient
                                  ;   in whole quotient
        ADDQ.W    #1, D2          ; Increase quotient pos
        ADDQ.W    #1, D0          ; Increase dividend pos
        CMPI.W    #NumSize, D2
        BLT       @C              ; Loop until done
@H      LEA       quo, A0         ; Copy quotient to "dst"
        MOVEA.L   dst, A1         ; Remainder will automat-
        MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-1, D0  ; ically end up
@0      MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+    ; in dividend
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, (A1)+
        DBF       D0, @0
        MOVEM.L   (A7)+, D0-D7/A0-A4
    }
}
```

                                                                    Compare

```
/* Compare src1 and src2.  Returns 1 if src1 > src2, 0 if they're equal, and -1 if src1 <
   rc2. */

short Compare(BigFixed *src1, BigFixed *src2)
{
    asm
    {
        MOVEM.L   D1/D2/A0/A1, -(A7)
        MOVEA.L   src1, A0        ; Get src1's address
        MOVEA.L   src2, A1        ; Get src2's address
        MOVEQ     #1, D0          ; Start with +1
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2       ; Compare 1st longwords
        BLT       @1              ; If src1 less, branch
        BNE       @2              ; If !=, src1 must
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2       ; be greater
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2       ; Cmp 3 more longwords
        BCS       @1              ; (Unsigned)
        BNE       @2
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2
        BCS       @1
        BNE       @2
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2
        BCS       @1
        BNE       @2
        MOVEQ     #NumSize/4-2, D1  ; Number of longwords
                                  ;   remaining / 4
@3      MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2       ; Compare 4 longwords
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2
        BCS       @1
        BNE       @2
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2
        BCS       @1
        BNE       @2
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2
        BCS       @1
        BNE       @2
        MOVE.L    (A0)+, D2
        CMP.L     (A1)+, D2
        BCS       @1
        BNE       @2
        DBF       D1, @3          ; Loop
        CLR.L     D0              ; If we get here,
        BRA       @2              ; then src1 = src2
@1      MOVEQ     #-1, D0         ; src1 is less
@2      MOVEM.L   (A7)+, D1/D2/A0/A1
    }
}
```

```
        SUB.W     D1, D7          ; D7 holds number of
        SUBQ.W    #1, D7          ; longwords to subtract
        SMI       D5
        MOVE.L    (A4), D6        ; Subtract least
        SUB.L     -(A3), D6       ; significant longwords
        MOVE.L    D6, (A4)
        TST.B     D5              ; If there are not any
                                  ; more longwords
        BNE       @B              ; to subtract, branch
@A      SUBX.L    -(A3), -(A4)    ; Subtract rest of
        DBF       D7, @A          ; longwords with borrow
@B      BRA       @9              ; Loop and divide again
@D      MOVE.L    pq, D4          ; Get accumulated
                                  ; partial quotient
@8      MOVE.L    D0, D5          ; Now check to see
        ADDQ.L    #1, D5          ; if partial dividend is
        MOVE.L    D1, D6          ; less than divisor
@5      MOVE.L    00(A1, D6.W*4), D7  ; Get longword of divisor
        CMP.L     00(A0, D5.W*4), D7  ; Compare with longword
                                  ; of dividend, branch
        BCS       @3              ; if dividend bigger
        BNE       @4              ; If divisor bigger,
                                  ; then branch
        ADDQ.L    #1, D5          ; If these two longwords
        ADDQ.L    #1, D6          ; were =, then compare
        CMP.W     D2, D5          ; next two longwords and
        BLE       @5              ; continue
@3      MOVEA.L   A1, A3          ; Subtract divisor from
        ADDA.W    #NumSize * 4, A3  ; partial dividend
        MOVEA.L   A0, A4
        MOVE.L    D2, D5
        LSL.W     #2, D5
        MOVEQ     #NumSize, D7
        ADDA.W    D5, A4
        SUB.W     D1, D7
        SUBQ.W    #2, D7
        SMI       D5
```

GET YOUR NAME "IN LIGHTS"

Have you ever thought about writing an article? The editorial staff at MacTech Magazine would like to personally invite you to write for the publication. While writing an article is not difficult, it does take a bit of time. But, you get to share your knowledge with the community, see your names "in lights", and ... you get paid for your efforts!

To get started, you can download the MacTech Writer's Kit from one of our online support areas. Here you will find information on how to submit an article – and it comes with examples, templates and style sheets. Feel free to e-mail us with questions.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

Many of you have asked "what topics would we like to see?" Our Editor Board and Staff has provided insight as to what the magazine will cover in 1996. Our goal at the magazine is to publish articles on diverse topics that are sure to keep our readers both interested and well-informed throughout the year. If you'd like to be part of this group, think about what you know about – that's what we'll be most interested in – and what you'll be the best at writing. As a guideline, you can think about one of the following issues.

For example, topics that include articles that teach debugging techniques and advocate good debugging tools. This continues our theme about making software more reliable. We will continue to talk about "cool" Apple technology such as QuickTime VR, QuickDraw GX, Dynamic Languages; or as our Editor-at-Large Scott T Boyd said, "software that takes us out of the Stone Age."

There will be tips on how to get your business on the Internet and how business models are shaping up. More heavy-hitting deep technology articles will be included, such as the recent articles on CGI development, C++ Exception Handling, etc. We'll see continued coverage on the developments in OpenDoc, as those in the industry decide what to make of this new software model.

MacTCP is another area of importance, as more people get excited about providing Macintosh-quality software for Internet users. You will see additional coverage on Visual Programming. You should also expect to see more on cross platform development. And, even though it's a moving target, we will be covering Apple's next System Software release – Copland.

For Macintosh Programmers & Developers

MacTech™
M A G A Z I N E

E-mail us with your idea and let's talk. You never know, you might get your name "in lights"!

Client/Server
Object Database Engine

neoShare™

Collaborative Computing

NeoShare™ is a collaborative computing engine that object-oriented developers use to create data intensive distributed applications. Its client/server architecture provides shared access to objects by multiple clients. The server can co-exist within a client application or operate in the context of a dedicated process. Clients can reside on the same machine as the server or on other machines across the network. No other multi-user object database engine can match NeoShare's feature set, impressive performance, incredibly small resource footprint, easy to use yet extensible programming interface and generous pricing structure.

Full Featured

NeoShare consists of a set of C++ classes that further extends the features of NeoAccess™, our cross-platform object database engine. Taken together, NeoAccess and NeoShare form a feature-rich groupware toolkit that addresses a complete set of collaborative development requirements, including; object persistence, organizing, searching, transporting, sharing, locking, updating and concurrency control.

The collaborative capabilities of NeoShare include; client/server connectivity, concurrency control, object locking, transactions, a hot-link facility, client-side caching to reduce network traffic and object overwrite detection. These two professional quality development tools form the foundation upon which data intensive distributed applications are built.

Full Source Code

NeoLogic has taken a frameworks approach with our object-oriented development tools. In much the same way that application frameworks are used to construct the front-end of an application, NeoAccess and NeoShare are the frameworks you use to build your application's collaborative back-end capabilities. This allows you to focus on the value-added portion of the application - the part that you know best.

As is the case with virtually all object frameworks, the NeoShare Developer's Bundle comes complete with full source code. So you have the security of knowing that NeoShare technology is always at your fingertips. And our extensible architecture allows you to evolve your toolkit into domain-specific areas.

Easy to Use

Migrating your application source code from NeoAccess to NeoShare is easy because the programming interface of both products is virtually identical. This interface is designed around the concept of minimum visible complexity. NeoShare naturally extends NeoAccess to add object sharing between clients and server. Objects obtained from a server across the network by a client are real C++ objects. You treat these objects as you would any other object.

NeoShare includes two concrete subclasses of the NeoAccess database class; a client and a server. Virtually all the complexities associated with sharing objects across a network have been hidden behind the interface to these database subclasses. In application code, a server database object appears very much like a local database, except a server database also handles requests received from client applications. As clients request objects from a server, the server maintains a set of locks associated with those objects. When the state of an object in a server database changes, all clients holding locks on the object are automatically sent the object's new state.

A client object also supports the same application programming interface as a local database. Yet the implementation of this interface may involve sending a request to the remote server. The server performs the requested operation and sends the results of this operation back to the client. The caller of the client database needn't be aware of the fact that the database object on which it relies is in fact delegating operations to a server database across a network interface. The network is transparent to the application developer.

Affordable

The NeoShare Developer's Bundle, which includes NeoAccess, sells for just $1299 per developer with no runtime licensing fees. It includes full source code, sample applications, online documentation, and 30 days of online technical support. Site licensing, as well as educational and volume discounts are also available.

Now on the CodeWarrior CD! See the NeoLogic folder on the root of the CD-ROM for details.

No Runtime Licensing Fees! Use NeoAccess and NeoShare in all your development for one low price!

neo•logic

Professional quality object-oriented development tools

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By Levi Brown, Symantec Corp.

SYMANTEC.™

This monthly column, written by Symantec's Technical Support Engineers, aims to provide you with technical information based on the use of Symantec products.

Q: I set my project's preferred and minimum memory partition sizes in the "Project Type" window, but when I build my application, the preferred and minimum memory partition sizes are always set to a different value. What is wrong?

A: The project's resource file contains a SIZE resource that always overrides the value set under the **Project**, **Options...**, "Project Type" window. To solve this problem, open the ProjectName.rsrc resource file with ResEdit and delete the SIZE resource.

Q: I have heard of this program called Discipline that works with MacsBug to provide a higher level of error checking. What does it do, and does it work with the Symantec Debugger?

A: Discipline is a system extension that works with MacsBug to check the arguments passed to Toolbox routines. Discipline is built into MacsBug 6.5d12. To access it, you use the dcmd dizy.

Our debugger has not been tested thoroughly with Discipline. Therefore, it is possible that you may run into some incompatibilities. Discipline has a habit of revealing problems with many different programs including the Finder, which makes it difficult to use as a debugging tool.
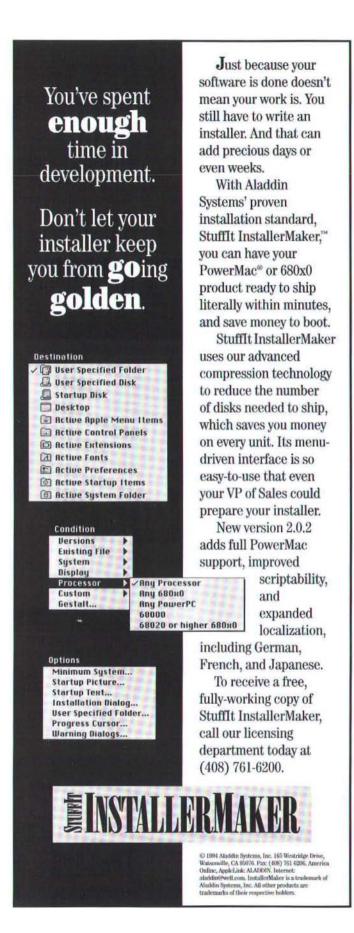
Q: In UNIX there is a collection of routines, declared in curses.h that can be used to manipulate the cursor in a console-like display. In my Symantec C++ 8.0 project using the console window how can I achieve similar results?

A: Most of the functionality of the console window is declared in console.h. Here is an example of how to move the cursor to a specific point, and clear everything in the window from that point down.
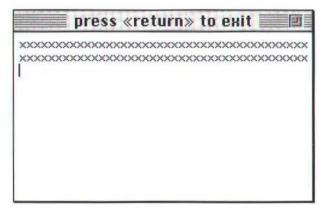
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <console.h>

main()
{
    int i, ch, rows = 12, cols = 40;

    console_options.nrows = rows;
    console_options.ncols = cols;
    cshow( stdout );
    csetmode( C_NOECHO, stdout );
                    // Set mode to C_NOECHO, so
                    // getchar doesn't move the
                    // cursor.
    for( i=0; i<rows*cols; i++ )
        putchar( 'x' );
    cgotoxy( 5, 3, stdout );
    ch = getchar();
    ccleos( stdout );
}
```


Before the call to ccleos()

press «return» to exit

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

After the call to `ccleos()`

Q: I'm using the ToolBox call `GetPicture()` and I want to clean up the memory after I am done with the picture. How do I do that?

A: Pass the handle that `GetPicture()` returns to `ReleaseResource()`. Do not call `DisposeHandle()` on a handle to a resource or you may corrupt the resource map.

Q: When I try to use the QuickDraw global variables in my Symantec C++ 8.0 project I get undefined symbol errors. I've used the same globals many times before using 7.0 and it worked just fine. What is happening here?

A: With the introduction of Apple's Universal Headers, access to the QuickDraw globals changed. Your 7.0 project was probably referring to the QuickDraw globals in the "old" style and using the original header files, not the Universal Headers. You will need to access the QuickDraw globals through the qd struct, defined in `Quickdraw.h`. i.e.:
`CopyRgn(thePort->visRgn, thePort->clipRgn);`
would become
`CopyRgn(qd.thePort->visRgn, qd.thePort->clipRgn);`

Q: I have a large 8.0 project with many files and I frequently use the **Find...** command under the **Search** menu. Every time I use it I have to set up the find parameters each time. Is there a way to set default search parameters?

A: Yes! In your Symantec C++ folder there is a folder called (`Scripts`), inside which you will find a compiled script called `Startup`:

```
tell application "Symantec Project Manager"
  -- Set the default search state.
  set user search state to ¬
    {wrap around:true, ¬
     ignore case:true, ¬
     files to search:only sources, ¬
     exclude system:true, ¬
     exclude precompiled header:true}
end tell
```

You can set the default parameters for the find in the indexed list shown above.

Q: I get link errors with a class that has static data members. Why is this?

A: If you declare a class with static data members you need to initialize those data members in the global data space outside the class, so that memory is allocated for them. If you do not initialize the static variables in global data space outside the class then the compiler does not have a location for the static data members in memory. Thus, you get a link error when you attempt to access that variable. Example:

```
class A
{
public:
    static short x;
    static char  y;

    char z;
};

short A::x = 0;        // Note: These variables are initialized
char  A::y = 'a';      // outside the class declaration in
                       // order to allocate memory for them.
```

Q: The following code used to work (up through 8.0), but in 8.0.1 it doesn't. Why?

```
class A
{
    friend class B;
public:
    A();
    ~A();
    B *GetFriend(int index);
};

class B
{
public:
    B();
    ~B();
    int index;
};
```
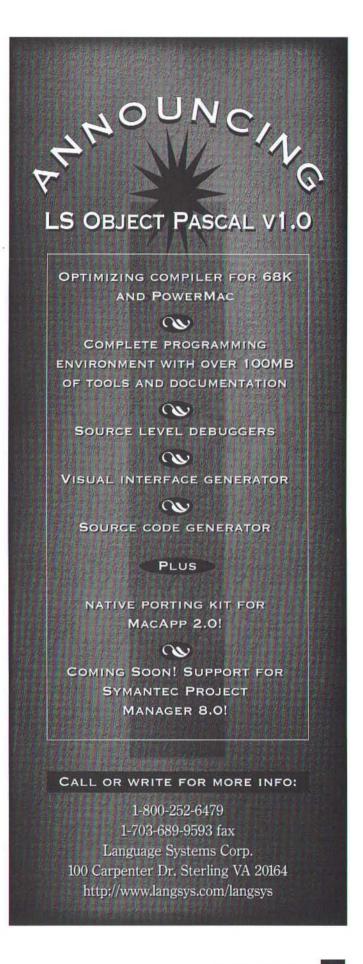
I get an error on line 7 "semicolon expected". If I put friend before B *GetFriend(int index), it works. Is it a compiler bug, or is it a new ANSI rule of some kind that I didn't know about?

A: A couple things are happening here:

First, the code above compiled in previous versions due to a compiler bug. 8.0.1 corrects this error. Basically, the syntax is wrong. The class A has no idea what B is yet, and thus the compiler complains. If you put a forward declaration, class B;, in front of the declaration of A this will compile fine.

Second, the statement friend B *GetFriend(int index) tells the compiler that GetFriend is a friend function, and therefore has access to A's protected and

private members. The statement B *GetFriend(int index) tells the compiler that GetFriend is a member function of A. In both cases the friend class B does nothing more than allow all members of B access to A's private and protected members.

Q: I have made a floating window view in Visual Architect, but when I go to attach it to a command, it does not appear in the list of views to open. How do I open it?

A: When you make a floating window view, VA derives a class from CFloatDirector; we will call it CMyFloatingWindow. You need to call OpenWind() to make the window appear (ShowWind() only undoes a HideWind()). The easiest way is to call it from within CMyFloatingWindow::MakeNewWindow(), right after the object is created; the window will appear immediately upon launch. To have it open from a command (i.e. menu or button), create the command by choosing **Commands...** from the **Edit** menu in VA. Enter the name for your command (e.g. cmdOpenMyFWindow), choose **CApp** from the **In Class:** popup menu and choose **Call** from the **Do:** popup menu.

Next, attach the command to the menu or button. If attaching to a menu: choose **Menus...** from the **Edit** menu, select the menu, click on **Edit Menu Items**, select the item and choose the command you created from the **Command:** popup menu. If attaching to a button: select the button in VA, get **Pane Info** from the **Pane** menu, open the CButton triangle and choose the command you created from the **Command:** popup menu.

Visual Architect will generate an empty function, DocmdOpenMyFWindow inside x_CApp.cp. Call OpenWind() from here.

Note: Calling from outside the CMyFloatingWindow requires that you have a pointer to the CMyFloatingWindow object. You can find this declared as a global in x_CApp.cp in the form:

```
extern CAFloatingWindow *gCAFloatingWindow;
```

If you wish to make the call to OpenWind() from someplace other than x_CApp.cp, you must redeclare it (as above) and #include CMyFloatingWindow.h in the file where you want to use it.

Q: When I try to run the Symantec Debugger it quits with an error that says, "DebugServices cannot set trace bit." How do I set the trace bit? I can't find any options to set a trace bit in any of the project option debugging screens.

A: Most likely, you are running a Pre-System 7.5 operating system. You will need to put the items that are in the Pre-System 7.5 Additions folder into your system folder. The Pre-System 7.5 Additions folder is found in the Apple Software folder on your Symantec C++ 8.0 CD-ROM.

BONUS:

Q: I'm porting my code from 7.0.x to 8.0 and I get an "undefined symbol MBarHeight" when I try to compile. Why do I get a linker error?

A: With the introduction of Apple's Universal Headers you can no longer access the variable MBarHeight directly. You will need to include LowMem.h and use LMGetMBarHeight(), and LMSetMBarHeight(), to access menu bar height. Access to other low memory variables has been changed in similar ways, so it's a good idea to look in LowMem.h if you plan on using low memory variables.

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Glenn Austin, Mark Baldwin, Craig Conner, Rick Hartmann, Michael Hopkins, Steve Howard, Noah Lieberman, Andy McFarland, Chris Prinos, and Kevin Quah.

Cross-Platform Object Database Engine

neoACCESS™
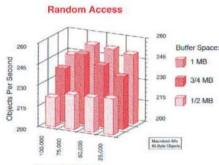
Full Featured

Now you can embed the power of a full-featured object-oriented database engine into your **Macintosh**, **Windows**, **Unix** and **DOS** based applications. No other object database engine can match NeoAccess's impressive feature set, including: Blobs, part lists, iterators, swizzlers, temporary objects, multiple indices on a class, inverted indices, stored queries, schema evolution, a powerful relational query mechanism, a streams-based i/o model and incredible performance.

High Performance

Internally, NeoAccess uses extended binary trees and binary search algorithms to achieve optimally short access times. Its automatic query optimizer ensures that queries always use the fastest access path to objects. And indices are dynamically combined, collapsed and compressed to keep access times to an absolute minimum as the contents of a database changes. NeoAccess's object caching boosts performance by keeping objects in memory even after being disposed of by the application. Your application's memory size is reduced because only those objects of immediate interest need to be in memory at any one time, not the entire file.

Random Access

Full Source Code

We've taken a frameworks approach toward object persistence and database technology. In much the same way that application frameworks are used to construct the front-end of an application, NeoAccess is the framework you use to build your application's back-end. As is the case with virtually all object frameworks, the NeoAccess Developer's Toolkit comes complete with *full source code*, for all major application frameworks including Metrowerks' **PowerPlant**, Symantec's **THINK Class Library** and Apple's **MacApp** on the Macintosh and **Microsoft's Foundation Classes**, Inmark's **zApp** and Borland's **ObjectWindows** in Intel-based environments. It can even be used without a framework or in one that you've designed.

Easy to Use

The programming interface is designed around the concept of minimum visible complexity. Application-specific objects inherit persistence properties from a NeoAccess base class. These objects are organized in the database primarily by class. But NeoAccess also knows how classes are related. So multiple classes can be searched in a single operation. And of course objects of any particular class can be organized using multiple indices. NeoAccess is unique in that it allows objects to be located based on abstract selection criteria or based on their relationship to other objects. There's literally no database administation to deal with — NeoAccess takes care of all the details. NeoAccess also includes a Blob mechanism which allows free-form variable-length data to be stored in databases with the same ease as fixed-length objects. NeoAccess even includes a powerful set of keyed iterators for traversing indices and part lists. Keyed iterators have the unique ability to iterate over only those objects in a set that match a given selection criteria. Your users will appreciate NeoAccess because databases are completely self-contained in a single document file. So users can treat a database file as they would any other document.

Proven

NeoAccess has been commercially available since 1992. Thousands of commercial and in-house applications based on NeoAccess technology have already been deployed. NeoAccess can help your organization deliver powerful products in a more timely fashion than you ever imagined possible.

Affordable

NeoAccess's best feature is its price. The NeoAccess Developer's Toolkit sells for just $749 per developer with absolutely *no runtime licensing fees*. It includes *full source code*, numerous sample applications, 500 pages of documentation, and 30 days of technical support. So what are you waiting for?

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By Brian Arnold and Guy McCarthy

MacApp Pascal Rides Again

Volunteers convert MacApp Pascal to generate native PowerPC code

In 1992, Apple stunned Macintosh developers by announcing that it was dropping MPW Pascal support from its compiler suite and from MacApp, their premier application framework. This was a shock, given that Apple had been advising developers for years to program in Object Pascal with MacApp for maximum compatibility with future technology.

MacApp developers split into two camps: those able to make the arduous transition to C++, and those who could not justify the expense or were unwilling to abandon Object Pascal. The latter group faced an uncertain future, and hopes of porting existing MacApp applications to run native on the new platform were slim.

Before the fateful announcement, Apple and Language Systems had been collaborating on the next generation of Pascal compilers for the RISC-based Macintosh. That project, however, was ultimately scrapped when Apple decided to drop multi-language support from its RISC compiler architecture. In December of 1993, development of LS Object Pascal began again, this time using source code from Apple's MPW Pascal compiler as the base. It was a long and difficult task to merge the aging MPW Pascal source code with Language System's FORTRAN technology and update it for the PowerMacintosh.

In May of 1994, the first native Pascal sample program was shown to an enthusiastic crowd of Pascal supporters at the World Wide Developers' Conference. Shortly after, a grass-roots cooperative of Pascal MacApp developers was formed to investigate the possibility of porting MacApp native with the Language Systems compiler. The MacApp2PPC co-op (as it has come to be known) was organized by Brian Arnold of Lumina Decision Systems. This group of volunteers proceeded to accomplish what the corporations could not.

Over the next several months, contributors on three continents began the lengthy process of converting the entire body of MacApp 2.0.1 source code. In October, an FTP site and Web page were operational with a preliminary version of the scripts and documentation (see below). In November, key changes to the compiler's runtime architecture were implemented to satisfy requirements of the group. By December 1994, all of the converted source code was compiling successfully with Language Systems' beta LS Object Pascal compiler. Only runtime issues remained.

In February, the target release date of May 1995 was set to coincide with the Worldwide Developer Conference in San Jose, California. Final technical issues were addressed during a 48 hour "Hack Session" on March 17–19 in nearby Menlo Park. Language Systems sent two compiler engineers with Power Macintosh CPUs to aid the effort.

The Hack Session was a success. Participants (some of them operating remotely) included: Masahiro Abe, Brian Arnold, Colleen Barton, Per Bergland, Greg Branche, Larry Hamel, Steven Hopkins, Eric Jackson, David Johnston, Steve Lavagnino,

Brian Arnold and Guy McCarthy – Brian Arnold, Director of Software Development at Lumina Decision Systems, is an ardent supporter of OpenDoc and MacApp 3.3, but his company badly needed PowerPC native versions of legacy Object Pascal MacApp2 code. Guy McCarthy is President and CEO of Language Systems Corp.

Cheryl Lins, Kurt Schmucker, and Larry Tesler. Although the first native execution of a complete MacApp application was still weeks away, important technical issues, such as exception handling, were resolved. In addition, new technology such as floating palettes and other enhancements were merged into the Pascal framework.

In the weeks following the Hack Session, the co-op mounted an incredible effort to get PowerPC native MacApp 2.0.1 up to beta quality in time for the Developer Conference. Support for the Metrowerks Pascal compiler was added. Several key managers at Apple joined in and arranged a distribution license so that Language Systems and Metrowerks could include the PowerPC native MacApp 2.0.1 on their CDs. (Special thanks to Kurt Schmucker for rallying this effort!) The first developer release of MacApp2PPC shipped on CodeWarrior DR6 in May. An improved version shipped on DR7, but owing to a CD pressing glitch, the project files and documentation are wrong; the correct material is available online (see below).

About a dozen developers have already partially or completely ported their applications to PowerPC, and a few of them have already started shipping their native applications. Brian Arnold ported his own application, Analytica™, in under two weeks, and expects to ship by the end of the year.

It is hoped that by January 1996, two versions will be ready: the final, stable MacApp2PPC, and a developer release of an improved version. *MacTech* hopes to report further details in upcoming issues. In the mean time, developers who have LS Pascal can use the netborne release of MacApp2PPC. For more information see the MacApp2PPC web pages at:

http://www.lumina.com/arnold/MacApp2PPC.html

Or, for anonymous ftp:

ftp://ftp.rahul.net/ftp/pub/arnold/macapp2ppc.

To get on the mailing list, write to:
arnold@lumina.com

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> productinfo@xplain.com**

Visually Speaking

It's November, 1995. Do you know where your Mac development efforts are heading? Will they be linked, arm-in-arm, with Metrowerks, Symantec, and Apple, or will you set-off in the direction of one of the Mac's third party niche tools companies, like Main Event, Pictorius, MainStay, QKS, or Digitool? Maybe you're even making the move to client/server development and are hunkering down with Oracle, 4th Dimension, Sybase, or even Filemaker Pro 3.0 (relational) and the FM Pro Server. And how much of your efforts are to develop software for both the Mac and Windows 95?

VISUAL BASIC 4.0 FOR THE MAC?

No matter what direction your Mac development efforts will take you, however, they won't take you to Microsoft's Visual Basic 4.0. MS has said "no way" to porting VB to the Mac, thus adding yet another brick to the wall isolating you from potential customers.

Customers who might buy your Mac products for their Mac ghettos if they could somehow interoperate your Mac apps effectively with their huge installed base of Windows products, most of which are driven by OLE.

Customers you might have reached a little faster if only you'd had the aid of VB 4.0 for the Mac to prototype and develop your Mac apps to live and work in a Windows world.

But Microsoft says "no way." They don't want Mac developers porting their apps to Windows. They want Mac developers to dump the Mac and develop directly for the 32 bit API of Win95 and NT.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OLE AND VB

No matter how little you think of OLE 2.0, it's not going to go away just because OpenDoc is a better SOM implementation. And Visual Basic 4.0 is the raison d'tre of OLE 2.0. VB 4.0 lives and breathes OLE. It can create every kind of OLE server and container, including in-process servers.

With VB 4.0, the OCX standard has arrived with a flourish. VBX controls are automatically converted to OCX controls. The OCX language dialect is now VB and the runtime engine is shared by all MS Office 95 applications that use VB. And every third party addon module to Office 95.
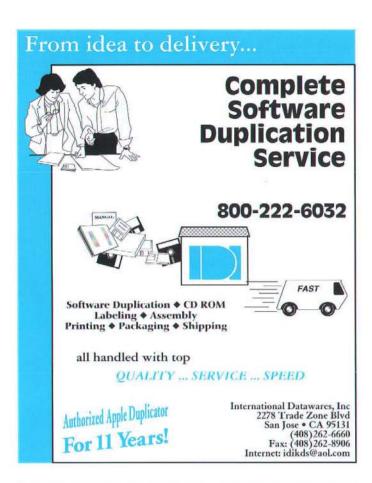
You cannot, however, create OCX controls in VB, but you'd buy Borland's Delphi 95 for that (yet another top Windows development tool that will not make it to the Mac).

VB 4.0 is also the defacto scripting language for Windows 95, even if MS has not pushed it as such (nor bundled it with the Win95 package as they should). As much as I love AppleScript and scripting on the Mac, VB 4.0 can do things that you can't do nearly as well with AppleScript (even with 3rd party aids like Scripter and FaceSpan), like creating commercial applications or OLE objects. Visual Basic 4.0, in short, is a big deal. And it's a bad deal for Mac developers (and customers) not to have it available for Macintosh.

WHAT'S HOT ABOUT VB 4.0?

VB 4.0 is what I call a bridge language. It can be used by customers used to write application or system macros and scripts. It can be used by managers to create quickie apps.

And it can be used by hard core application developers for everything from simple programs to advanced, enterprise-wide client/server applications thanks to its, different editions.

PROFESSIONAL EDITION

The VB Professional Edition revolves around building Windows solutions quickly, making it a good fit for corporate IS departments. Coupled with the Visual Basic for Applications language engine (common across many MS apps), you get core developers able to communicate easily, leveraging their skills.

ENTERPRISE EDITION

For large programming teams building big applications, Microsoft provides Visual Basic, Enterprise Edition. It enables teams to develop with Visual Basic via the integrated Microsoft Visual SourceSafe(TM) project-oriented version control system. The Enterprise Edition also features fast, direct access to remote client/server databases with the Remote Data Control.

The list of what the Enterprise Edition of VB can do is long and impressive. Assuming you have at least half a brain, Microsoft expects that you can develop and debug a fully distributed application on a single workstation, then dynamically deploy it to network servers without much special help.

You can partition your application into MS-standard reusable OLE business rule components, which makes it easy to reuse these components, across your net, with different development tools. You can also use the Remote Data control for high-speed access to ODBC data sources such as Microsoft SQL Server and ORACLE. You can also keep team projects on track by using the Visual SourceSafe version control system which works through MS's Solutions Frameworks

NETWORK FOR DISTRIBUTED SERVICES.

In addition, and in no small measure, VB was designed to work with future Windows OS architectures (including NT), making it a very forgiving environment when MS pushes all of its Win95 customers over to WinNT (Cairo) in 1997-98. The Enterprise Edition of VB touts itself as the first second generation client/server tool that encourages developers to build scalable, maintainable, and widely reusable applications in a RAD environment. While that may be an exaggeration, the Enterprise Edition of VB is an important tool that will be widely used by our Windows chums.

And we have nothing like it for the Macintosh.

NUMBERS DON'T LIE

And that, like everything else in the VB scenario is bad for us. More than two million copies of VB have been put into developers hands, making it one of the most popular platform-specific tools you can buy for Windows. Name one Mac development tool that has sold two million copies.

THE MICROSOFT WAY

Bottom line, Microsoft is not about to expand VB's reach to help us. Instead, they're contented with keeping "the Mac in its place," as a senior MS official told me recently. He went on to say that there was "no chance at all," of VB being ported to the Mac, because MS was "not interested long term in helping the Mac work with Windows." In fact, since "we'd rather that you guys just go away, why should we port our best devtools to you," he concluded.

Why, indeed?

By Jim Lloyd, jim@melongem.com

The OpenDoc Development Framework

***A modern framework for
OpenDoc development.***

DEVELOPING FOR OPENDOC

The OpenDoc Development Framework (ODF) is a modern object-oriented framework for developing OpenDoc components for Macintosh and 32-bit Windows platforms. It significantly reduces the work required to create an OpenDoc component editor, especially if you're developing the part editor for both Macintosh and Windows.

In this article, I'll provide you with an overview of ODF. Because ODF is too large to address in one short article, I'm forced to condense and highlight. My goal is to provide you with an understanding of the problems ODF solves for you and how it solves them, and to give you a taste of what it is like to develop an OpenDoc component using ODF. I assume some level of understanding of OpenDoc, but not much, so if this is your first exposure to OpenDoc, I suggest you dive in anyway.

WHY ANOTHER FRAMEWORK?

Macintosh developers today have their choice of several frameworks. Some of the better known frameworks include Apple's MacApp, Symantec's TCL, Metrowerks' PowerPlant, MacTech's Sprocket, and Paul Dubois' TransSkel. If you've used any of these frameworks, then you probably appreciate the time and aggravation they can save you by providing a solid foundation on which to build your application. These frameworks not only provide you with code common to all Macintosh applications, they provide you with an architectural framework that makes it easier to design your own application. If all goes well, you simply "fill in the colors and connect the dots," so to speak.

The degree that "all goes well" depends on the framework you choose and your application's problem domain. The truth is, any framework is designed to work well with a specific range of application domains. If your application doesn't fit within that range, then the framework will at best get in your way from time to time, and at worst be totally useless. You are not likely to have much success trying to write a 2K INIT using TCL or MacApp. I don't consider this to be a shortcoming of those frameworks; common sense dictates that one shouldn't assume a given tool is the right tool for all jobs, big and small.

Of course, a framework shouldn't be a single tool; it should be a collection of tools that work well together. If the framework is done well, some of these tools will be applicable to any problem domain. Modern frameworks are designed with this in mind. PowerPlant, for example, is well suited for both simple "dashboard" applications and large-scale applications that use multiple document types, and pieces of the framework can be used in programs that don't fit these domains.

WHY ODF?

Why ODF? Because even a flexible framework like PowerPlant isn't appropriate for all applications. First, developers need to

Jim Lloyd – Jim Lloyd has worked on an eclectic range of programming projects over the last 16 years, including image processing of radar images, collection and analysis of kinesiology data, income tax preparation, relational database management using associate array processors, and natural speech recognition. Since 1992 he has focused on cross-platform object-oriented frameworks. For the last year he has been a consultant to Apple Computer on the ODF project, and he recently accepted an offer to join Apple full time. Strange timing, since Jim is in the process of moving from Mountain View to a house he bought in San Francisco. Needless to say, Jim is already looking forward to the day that telecommuting at 128K or better becomes a reality.... You're welcome to contact him at jim@melongem.com, or jim_lloyd@powertalk.apple.com.

deliver their applications on multiple platforms, including Microsoft Windows. Second, OpenDoc introduces a new set of requirements that may be very difficult to fulfill unless the requirements are considered in the initial design of the framework. ODF addresses both of these issues. ODF is a modern framework designed to be flexible and robust, to be cross-platform, and to provide complete support for OpenDoc.

ODF is a cross-platform framework because its APIs abstract away the particulars of each operating systems' specific data structures and APIs. ODF defines platform-independent APIs, and implements these APIs on multiple operating systems. Developers who program to the framework's APIs exclusively should be able to move their applications to every operating system supported by the framework by simply recompiling their code. ODF currently supports the Macintosh OS for both 68K and PowerPC, and supports Microsoft Windows for its 32-bit operating systems, Windows 95 and Windows NT.

ODF includes a rich foundation of subsystems organized into two layers: the Foundation layer and the OS layer. Subsystems in the Foundation layer have no dependencies on the subsystems in the OS layer, and are generally useful for a very wide range of application domains. Subsystems in the OS layer provide operating system services such as files, resources, and graphics using platform-independent interfaces.

On top of these two layers we add a third layer, known as the Framework layer. The ODF Framework layer is specific to building OpenDoc component editors, and is designed to solve the problems of that particular domain as well as possible. ODF provides full coverage of the OpenDoc APIs, and correctly implements the human interface standards. If you use ODF to develop your OpenDoc part, you'll need to do less work to make your part functional. You'll also save yourself much of the additional effort required to make your part interoperate correctly with other parts, as well as the effort required to provide the correct human interface behavior.
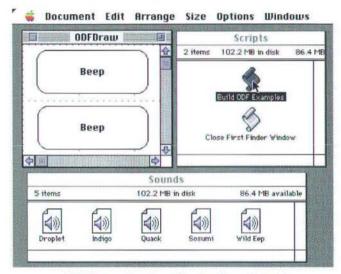
An extra benefit to using ODF is that it provides some of the best sample code for OpenDoc parts that you can find. The ODF examples range from the minimalist ODFHello part, which is our interpretation of "Hello World", implemented as a part, to ODFDraw, a cross-platform drawing part with floating palettes for drawing tools, pattern selection, and color selection. Of greater significance, ODFDraw is a robust container part for embedding other parts. ODFDraw has been the container of choice for OpenDoc demonstrations for much of the last year.

Also included among the ODF examples are a bitmap part, a clock part, a movie part, a table part, and finally the "beeper" part, which will play a big role in this article.

EXTENDING THE BEEPER'S FUNCTIONALITY

ODFBeeper is a simple button part that can play a sound resource. ODFBeeper, as delivered on previous releases of ODF, supports drag-and-drop so that you can change the sound that is played by dropping a sound file onto the button. In this article, we'll extend the Beeper part to also execute any compiled AppleScript dropped onto it. Thanks to Eric Jackson for coming up with this idea and drafting me to work on it with him at a recent ODF Coding Retreat. Eric and I did a quick hack so that the Beeper would execute scripts *instead* of playing a sound. It occurred to me later that with only a little more effort, the Beeper could do either sounds or scripts. The code presented in this article does both, and uses an architecture that would make it easy to add other kinds of actions besides sounds and scripts.

In order to see where we are going, let's first look at a screen snapshot of the final product:
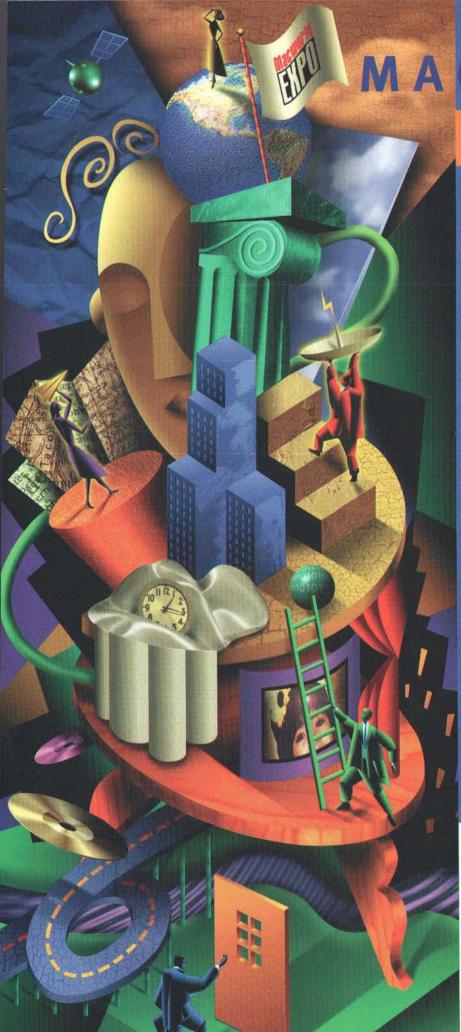
ODFBeeper User Interface (such as there is)

This screen shot shows an ODFDraw document being used as a generic container. It contains two ODFBeeper parts embedded inside it. Conveniently located nearby are some sound files and some compiled AppleScript files. The user can drag any of these files onto either of the buttons. Clicking on the button will perform the action corresponding to the last file dropped onto the button. Changes to the whole document are persistent. The user can use the capabilities of the container application to rearrange the buttons, and can change the action of a button by dropping a new script or sound file onto the button. Saving the document saves all of the state, so the buttons will be in the same locations and perform the same actions the next time the document is opened.

DEVELOPING A PART EDITOR

Developing a part with ODF is much like developing an application with an application framework like PowerPlant, TCL, or MacApp. You can use your favorite C++ programming tools, including Apple's, Metrowerks' and Symantec's development environments, and other tools such as Object Master from ACIUS and The Debugger from Steve Jasik. The ODF view system is still evolving, so currently there are no visual tools for laying out your part's views, but visual tools for ODF are under development.

For the purposes of this article, I started with the source for the `ODFBeeper` example part included with the 1.0d9 release of ODF, which was provided on the OpenDoc DR3 CD. If you have a source code disk subscription, the project and source for this extended example will be on your source code disk, but you'll still need the OpenDoc DR3 CD if you want to further enhance the example. If you don't have a source code subscription, keep an eye out for the OpenDoc DR4 release; ODF 1.0d11 will be on that CD and will include the extended `ODFBeeper` example.

By the way, there's no way that MacTech could publish all the source code necessary for this sample (and you wouldn't want to try to type it all in!), so I won't be showing complete source code listings in this article. Instead, I'll show the relevant snippets of code as they are discussed. In these snippets, I'll sometimes omit code not directly relevant to the discussion by replacing several lines of code with a single line containing an ellipsis and optionally a comment, like this:

```
... // irrelevant stuff omitted
```

ODF parts can be developed for either PowerPC or 68K using several different environments. For this article I used the PowerPC compiler in the CW6 release of Metrowerks CodeWarrior Gold and haven't yet tested the part with other environments, but you can expect the part to be buildable with all supported development environments on the DR4 CD. The following is a snapshot of the `ODFBeeper` CodeWarrior project:

ODFBeeper.MW.π				
File	**Code**	**Data**		
▽ **ODFBeeper**	**8K**	**3K**	•	▣
Actions.cpp	4572	604	•	▶
BeeperPart.cpp	3132	2239	• •	▶
BeeperSel.cpp	652	184	• •	▶
SOMBeeper.cpp	452	471	• •	▶
BeeperPart.rsrc	n/a	n/a	•	▶
▷ **ODF**	**1K**	**158**		▣
▷ **OpenDoc**	**0**	**0**		▣
▷ **Runtime Libraries**	**104K**	**16K**		▣
▷ **System Libraries**	**0**	**0**		▣
28 file(s)	**114K**	**20K**		▣

ODFBeeper Project

The `ODFBeeper` example uses four source files. `BeeperPart.cpp` implements the classes `CBeeperPart` and `CBeeperFrame`, which are subclasses of the ODF classes `FW_CPart` and `FW_CFrame` respectively. `BeeperSel.cpp` implements the `CBeeperSelection` class, which is a subclass of the ODF class `FW_CSelection`. `Actions.cpp` implements the classes `CAction`, `CSoundAction`, and `CScriptAction`, all of which are completely specific to `ODFBeeper`; ODF itself knows nothing about actions. `SOMBeeper.cpp` contains the C++ bindings for the required SOM subclass of `ODPart`, which won't be discussed in this article. In addition, `ODFBeeper` uses the resource file `BeeperPart.rsrc` that contains a typical assortment of icons, strings, etc. It won't be discussed further in this article either.

I'll now proceed to describe the source code in the three source files `Actions.cpp`, `BeeperPart.cpp`, and `BeeperSel.cpp`, in that order. However, before discussing the Action classes, I think it would be worthwhile to partially discuss the `CBeeperPart` class. If you are familiar with the Model-View-Controller architecture from Smalltalk that has been adapted in various incarnations in most frameworks, then you can consider the Action classes to be the Model, `CBeeperFrame` to be the View, and `CBeeperPart` to be the Controller. Since the `CBeeperPart` is in control, it is worthwhile starting with its relationship to the Action classes.

CBeeperPart

Here is a partial definition of the class `CBeeperPart`:

```
class CAction; // forward declaration

class FW_CLASS_ATTR CBeeperPart : public FW_CPart
{
public:
    ... // constructors, methods inherited from FW_CPart

//------------------------------------
// New API
//
public:
    CAction*    GetAction() { return fAction; }
    void        SetAction(CAction* action);

public:
    void        DoAction();

//------------------------------------
// Data Members
//
private:
    CAction*    fAction;
};
```
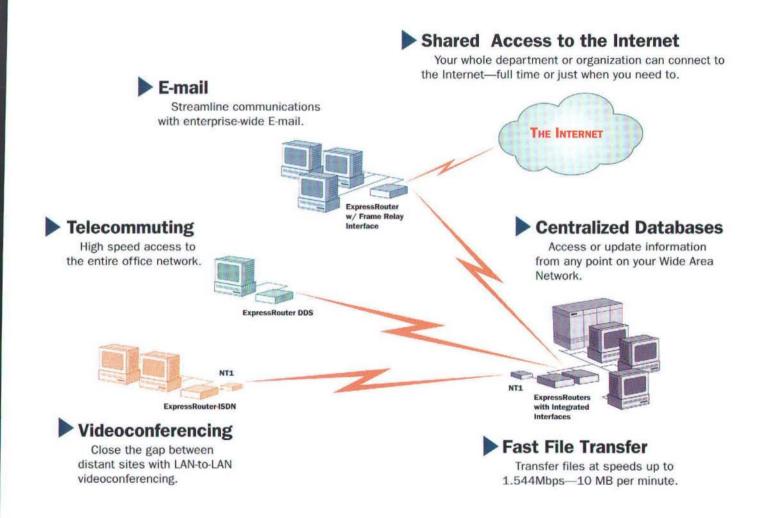
In ODF 1.0d9, `CBeeperPart` had a single data member that was a handle to the sound resource to play when the button was clicked. Since we want our new part to perform different kinds of actions, we've changed the data member to be a pointer to an abstract class `CAction`. We'll use the Action abstraction to minimize the dependencies of `CBeeperPart` on the details of implementing sound and script actions. `CBeeperPart` knows about the existence of abstract actions, and has a very simple protocol for actions which include the ability to get and set the current action, and to forward a request to apply the action to the current `CAction` object.

CAction

Let's now look at the definition of the abstract class `CAction`:

```
class FW_CLASS_ATTR CAction
{
//------------------------------------
// Initialization/Destruction
//
public:
    CAction();
    virtual ~CAction();

//------------------------------------
// Action protocol
```

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```
//
public:
  virtual void Internalize(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage) = 0;
  virtual void Externalize(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage) = 0;
  virtual void DoIt() = 0;
};
```

Action objects assume a two-step initialization; they are created in a default state and then initialized from a storage unit with the Internalize method. They also know how to save themselves to a storage unit via the Externalize method, and to do their action via the DoIt method. In this abstract base class, the three methods other than the constructor and destructor are pure virtual methods. Subclasses of CAction must provide a default constructor, a destructor, and implementations of the three virtual methods Internalize, Externalize, and DoIt.

CSoundAction

Let's now look at the implementation of the two Action subclasses. First, the definition for the class CSoundAction:

```
class FW_CLASS_ATTR CSoundAction : public CAction
{
//————————————
// Initialization/Destruction
//
public:
  CSoundAction();
  virtual ~CSoundAction();

  static FW_Boolean IsInStorage(
          Environment* ev, ODStorageUnit* storage);

//————————————
// Action protocol
//
public:
  virtual void Internalize(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage);
  virtual void Externalize(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage);
  virtual void DoIt();

//————————————
// Private implementation
//
private:
  void InternalizeSound(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage);
  void InternalizeSoundFile(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage);

  Handle fSoundHandle;
};
```

This class is a simple implementation of the class CAction, so the constructor, destructor, and three methods Internalize, Externalize, and DoIt are dictated by the base class. CSoundAction adds a public static method IsInStorage, two implementation methods for internalizing from specific sound formats, and a data member for storing a sound handle. Let's look at the definitions of the methods of this class, beginning wit the implementation of the Internalize method inherited from CAction:

CSoundAction::Internalize

```
void CSoundAction::Internalize(Environment* ev,
```

```
                    ODStorageUnit* storage)
{
    FW_Boolean internalized = FALSE;

    if (storage->Exists(ev,
            kODPropContents, kSoundScrapKind, 0))
    {
        // Mac 'snd ' in Scrap
        storage->Focus(ev,
                kODPropContents,
                kODPosUndefined,
                kSoundScrapKind,
                0,
                kODPosUndefined);
        InternalizeSound(ev, storage);
    }
    else if (storage->Exists(ev,
            kODPropContents, kSoundFileKind, 0))
    {
        // Mac sound file
        storage->Focus(ev,
                kODPropContents,
                kODPosUndefined,
                kHFSFlavorType,
                0,
                kODPosUndefined);
        InternalizeSoundFile(ev, storage);
    }
}
```

This code examines the storage unit for the existence of either a sound resource (OSType 'snd ') or a sound file (OSType 'sfil'). If either is found, the code focuses the storage unit and then calls one of the two private member functions for reading the specific data type.

By the way, the constants kSoundScrapKind, kSoundFileKind, and kHFSFlavorType are strings defined in the header file BeeperDef.h using a naming convention agreed upon by the OpenDoc implementors (Apple, IBM, and Novell):

```
#define kHFSFlavorType "Apple:OSType:Scrap:hfs "
#define kSoundScrapKind "Apple:OSType:Scrap:snd "
#define kSoundFileKind  "Apple:OSType:FileType:sfil"
```

If Internalize detects a sound resource in the scrap, it calls the method InternalizeSound:

CSoundAction::InternalizeSound

```
void CSoundAction::InternalizeSound(Environment* ev,
                ODStorageUnit* storage)
{
    // Assume the storage unit is already focused
    unsigned long size = storage->GetSize(ev);
    if (size > 0)
    {
        FW_CAcquireTemporarySystemHandle handle(size);
        FW_CByteArray byteArray;
        storage->GetValue(ev, size, byteArray);
        byteArray.CopyBuffer(handle.GetPointer(), size);
        fSoundHandle = handle.GetPlatformHandle();
        handle.Orphan();
    }
}
```
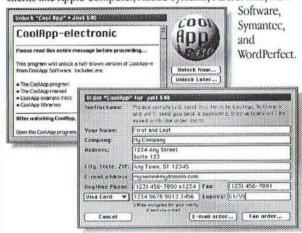
InternalizeSound assumes the entire content of the property value is a sound resource. It allocates a handle of the appropriate size and then reads the data into the handle. Finally, it stores the handle in the fSoundHandle field. Looking at the code, we see that a little more is going on here, which is worth explaining in some detail.

To allocate the handle, the code uses an instance of the class `FW_CAcquireTemporarySystemHandle`, which is a resource acquisition helper object that allocates a "temporary" handle. The handle is considered to be temporary because unless instructed otherwise, the handle will be disposed when the helper object goes out of scope. On the Macintosh, the constructor of `FW_CAcquireTemporarySystemHandle` will allocate a handle in Multifinder temporary memory (throwing an exception if the allocation fails), and then lock the handle down in memory. On other platforms, it does something equivalent.

The `FW_CAcquireTemporarySystemHandle` destructor will unlock the object, and optionally dispose the handle. The default behavior is to dispose the handle, but calling the `Orphan` method instructs the helper object to not dispose the handle. This may seem a little involved, but it is a very convenient idiom for allocation of resources (like memory) that must be disposed if an exception is thrown before the resource is completely initialized.
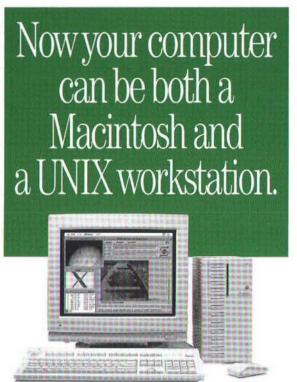
In `CSoundAction::InternalizeSound`, we can assume that any of the three lines of code starting with the call to the method `GetValue` and ending with the call to the method `GetPlatformHandle` could throw an exception. In actual fact, with the current implementations of these functions, only the `GetValue` method could throw an exception, but in this case it hurts nothing to be conservative.

ODF provides a range of utility functions and helper objects that make it possible to write portable code that works with exceptions correctly. In the case of `CSoundAction::InternalizeSound`, the advantages of the platform-independence of the helper objects `FW_CAcquireTemporarySystemHandle` and `FW_CByteArray` aren't fully realized because the function as a whole is making an assumption specific to the Macintosh: `'snd '` resources exist only on the Macintosh. With a little extra effort, it would be possible to create an abstraction for sound data that would work on both Macintosh and Windows. Such a class will likely make it into ODF someday; in the meantime, we leave it as an exercise for the reader.

Let's now look at the method to internalize a sound file:

CSoundAction::InternalizeSoundFile

```
void CSoundAction::InternalizeSoundFile(Environment* ev,
        ODStorageUnit* storage)
{
    // Storage Unit should already be Focused on HFSFlavor
    unsigned long hfsSize = storage->GetSize(ev);
    if (hfsSize > 0)
    {
        // Get the HFS flavor
        HFSFlavor hfsInfo;
        FW_CByteArray byteArray;
        storage->GetValue(ev, sizeof(HFSFlavor), byteArray);
        byteArray.CopyBuffer(&hfsInfo, sizeof(HFSFlavor));

        // Create platform independent file spec
        FW_CFileSpecification fileSpec(hfsInfo.fileSpec);
```

```
// Open the resource file
FW_CResourceFile resourceFile(fileSpec);

// Get any (i.e. the first) sound resource
const FW_ResourceType resourceType = 'snd ';
const FW_ResourceId resourceId = 1;
Handle sound = ::Get1IndResource(resourceType,
                  resourceId);

if (sound != NULL)
{
    // if succeeded, detach the handle and keep it
    ::DetachResource(sound);
    fSoundHandle = sound;
}
else
{
    // No sound resource loaded, throw an exception
    FW_THROW(FW_XResourceNotFound(resourceFile,
                    resourceId,
                    resourceType));

    }
  }
}
```

`InternalizeSoundFile` is similar to `InternalizeSound`. The difference is that instead of getting the sound resource directly from the storage unit, it instead gets an HFS file specification from the storage unit. It then uses this file specification to open the file and grab the sound resource from the file. The code here is a bit complicated because sound files don't use fixed resource IDs, so the code must look

for *any* sound resource. Unfortunately, this is a function that we don't (yet!) provide in the Resources subsystem of ODF, so we have to resort to direct calls to the Macintosh toolbox resource manager. The good news is that ODF doesn't get in the way of doing this. In fact, it is still convenient to use an instance of the class `FW_CResourceFile` to open the file, since it will assume responsibility for closing the file when it goes out of scope. So, we use ODF to create and open the resource file, and then use the two toolbox calls `Get1IndResource` and `DetachResource` to get the sound resource from the file. Since we've taken direct responsibility for reading the resource, it is our responsibility to handle any errors, which we do by throwing the appropriate exception.

By the way, a new feature already added since ODF 1.0d9 will make it simpler to throw standard exceptions. Instead of writing the above `FW_THROW` statement, you could instead write something like this:

```
FW_FailOnError(::ResError());
```

We've seen how to internalize sound resources, now let's see the code to externalize them:

CSoundAction::Externalize

```
void CSoundAction::Externalize(Environment* ev,
```

```
                        ODStorageUnit* storage)
{
// Assume we're focused on the correct property
storage->AddValue(ev, kSoundScrapKind);
if (fSoundHandle != NULL)
{
    FW_CAcquireLockedSystemHandle lock(fSoundHandle);
    FW_CByteArray byteArray(*fSoundHandle,
            FW_CMemoryManager::
            GetSystemHandleSize(fSoundHandle));
    storage->SetValue(ev, byteArray);
}
}
```

Externalize simply adds a sound scrap property value, and then writes out the sound handle. Since the handle needs to be locked in order to be written out, we take advantage of the FW_CAcquireLockedSystemHandle helper object to lock the object and assume responsibility for unlocking it. The rest of the code should be self-explanatory.

Finally, we round out our implementation of CSoundAction with the DoIt method:

CSoundAction::DoIt

```
void CSoundAction::DoIt()
{
  if (fSoundHandle != NULL)
  {
    FW_CAcquireLockedSystemHandle lock(fSoundHandle);
    ::SndPlay(NULL, (SndListHandle)fSoundHandle, TRUE);
  }
}
```

Here we simply lock the handle with a helper object and then use the toolbox function SndPlay to play it. What could be easier?

CScriptAction

The implementation of the class CScriptAction has a lot in common with the class CSoundAction. Compiled scripts, like sounds, are stored in memory as relocatable blocks accessed via handles, and are stored on disk as resources in the resource fork. The code to internalize and externalize a compiled script is therefore similar to the code to internalize and externalize a sound resource. The only significant difference is in the implementation of InternalizeScriptFile, so for the sake of brevity, we'll skip the code for CScriptAction::InternalizeScript and CScriptAction::Externalize.

CScriptAction::InternalizeScriptFile

```
void CScriptAction::InternalizeScriptFile(Environment* ev,
                ODStorageUnit* storage)
{
// Storage Unit should already be Focused on HFSFlavor
    unsigned long hfsSize = storage->GetSize(ev);
    if (hfsSize > 0)
    {
        // Get the HFS flavor
        HFSFlavor hfsInfo;
        FW_CByteArray byteArray;
        storage->GetValue(ev, sizeof(HFSFlavor), byteArray);
```

```
byteArray.CopyBuffer(&hfsInfo, sizeof(HFSFlavor));

// Make the file specification
FW_CFileSpecification fileSpec(hfsInfo.fileSpec);

// Acquire an opened resource file,
// will be closed automatically
FW_CResourceFile resourceFile(fileSpec);

// Acquire an opened resource,
// will be released automatically
FW_CResource resource(resourceFile, 128, 'scpt');

// Copy the resource handle
fScriptHandle = FW_CMemoryManager::
        CopySystemHandle(resource.GetHandle());
    }
}
```

Compiled scripts are always stored with the fixed ID 128. This allows us to use the ODF resource subsystem to load the resource instead of reverting to the MacOS toolbox. This is done by simply creating a instance of the `FW_CResource` class. This class loads the resource in its constructor, and releases the resource in its destructor. It is exception-safe, and works correctly on both Macintosh and Windows. All we need to do to finish internalizing the script is to copy the resource handle and store it inside the `fScriptHandle` data member.

The `CSoundAction::DoIt` method executes the script using the static method `CScriptAction::LoadAndExecuteScript`:

CScriptAction::DoIt

```
void CScriptAction::DoIt()
{
  if (fScriptHandle != NULL)
    LoadAndExecuteScript(fScriptHandle);
}
```

CScriptAction::LoadAndExecuteScript

```
void CScriptAction::LoadAndExecuteScript(Handle scriptData)
{
  AEDesc scriptDesc;
  OSAID scriptID, resultID;
  AEDesc scriptText;
  OSAError error;
  static ComponentInstance gComponent = 0;

  if (!gComponent)
    gComponent = ::OpenDefaultComponent(
        kOSAComponentType,
        kOSAGenericScriptingComponentSubtype);

// load the script data
  scriptDesc.descriptorType = typeOSAGenericStorage;
  scriptDesc.dataHandle = scriptData;
  error = ::OSALoad(gComponent, &scriptDesc,
            kOSAModeNull, &scriptID);

  if (error == noErr)
  {
    // execute the compiled script in the default context
    error = ::OSAExecute(gComponent,
            scriptID, kOSANullScript,
            kOSAModeNull, &resultID);
```

```
    error = ::OSADispose(gComponent, scriptID);
    error = ::OSADispose(gComponent, resultID);
  }
}
```

There's not much to say about this code. LoadAndExcecuteScript is lifted almost verbatim from *IM:IAC*, pp. 10–16. I haven't bothered to address the fact that it just lets errors fall on the floor unnoticed, though with the post-1.0d9 additions to exception handling it will be a relatively easy task. All that is necessary is to sprinkle a few calls to FW_FailOnError(error).

That basically completes the description of the action classes. Observant readers will note that I've not yet described the two static methods IsInStorage, one each for the classes CSoundAction and CScriptAction. We'll get to that shortly. Let's move on to the implementation of the class CBeeperPart.

CBeeperPart

Earlier, we saw a partial class definition for CBeeperPart. At that time, we were interested in the protocol inherited from FW_CPart; we were only concerned with the protocol related to Actions. Now that we're ready to talk about the part protocol, it might be worthwhile to see a complete definition for the class CBeeperPart:

```
class FW_CLASS_ATTR CBeeperPart : public FW_CPart
{
public:
    static const ODValueType kPartKind;

//————————————
// Initialization/Destruction
//
public:
    CBeeperPart(ODPart* odPart);
    virtual ~CBeeperPart();

    virtual void Initialize(Environment* ev);

//————————————
// Inherited API
//
public:
    virtual FW_CFrame* NewFrame(Environment* ev,
                ODFrame* odFrame,
                FW_CPresentation* presentation,
                FW_Boolean fromStorage);

    virtual void InternalizeContent(Environment* ev,
                ODStorageUnit* storage,
                FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo);

    virtual void ExternalizeContent(Environment* ev,
                ODStorageUnit* storage,
                FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo);

//————————————
// New API
//
public:
    CAction*    GetAction() { return fAction; }
    void        SetAction(CAction* action);

public:
    void        DoAction();

//————————————
// Data Members
//
private:
```

```
    CAction*    fAction;
};
```

Let's begin with the constructor and destructor of CBeeperPart:

`CBeeperPart::CBeeperPart`

```
CBeeperPart::CBeeperPart(ODPart* odPart) :
    FW_CPart(odPart, CBeeperPart::kPartKind),
    fAction(NULL)
{
}
```

`CBeeperPart::~CBeeperPart`
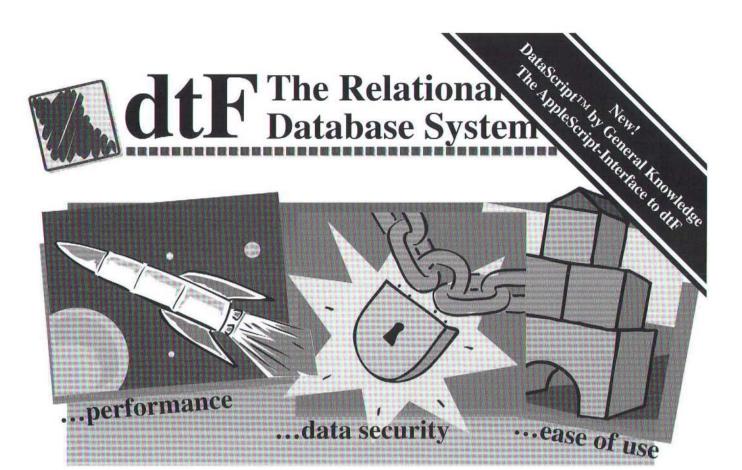
```
CBeeperPart::~CBeeperPart()
{
    delete fAction;
}
```

The constructor initializes the FW_CPart base class, and initializes the fAction field to NULL. The destructor simply deletes the object pointed to by fAction. Of course, the FW_CPart constructor does quite a bit of work; CBeeperPart inherits a lot of default behavior from its FW_CPart base class. It is beyond the scope of this article to go into the details of the class FW_CPart, but suffice it to say that ODF makes it pretty easy to create a new part by overriding just a few methods, as we're about to see. The next method is the Initialize method:

`CBeeperPart::Initialize`

```
void CBeeperPart::Initialize(Environment* ev)
{
    FW_CPart::Initialize(ev);

    // — Register our Presentation
    CBeeperSelection *selection =
                new CBeeperSelection(ev, this);
    RegisterPresentation(ev, kODFBeeperPresentation,
                TRUE, selection);
}
```

To initialize the CBeeperPart, we must first call the inherited method to initialize the base class. Next, we create an instance of CBeeperSelection, which is a subclass of FW_CSelection. Selection objects are used to designate the user's selection for data interchange via any of the interchange mechanisms: copy/paste, drag/drop, or linking. Finally, we register a presentation. Parts may have multiple presentations for displaying their data content. A classic example is a spreadsheet application that can display its data in a tabular array, bar chart, pie chart, etc. Each presentation may have its own selection, so the selection object is owned by the presentation.

`CBeeperPart::NewFrame`

```
FW_CFrame* CBeeperPart::NewFrame(Environment* ev,
                ODFrame* frame,
                FW_CPresentation* presentation,
                FW_Boolean storage)
{
    return new CBeeperFrame(ev, frame, presentation, this);
}
```

NewFrame is a factory method which will be called whenever the part needs a new display frame. If a part supports multiple presentations it would create different kinds of frames, but our Beeper part supports only one simple presentation and creates only one kind of frame.

CBeeperPart::InternalizeContent

```
void CBeeperPart::InternalizeContent(Environment *ev,
                ODStorageUnit* storage,
                FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo)
{
  FW_ASSERT(fAction == NULL);

  if (CScriptAction::IsInStorage(ev, storage))
    fAction = new CScriptAction();
  else if (CSoundAction::IsInStorage(ev, storage))
    fAction = new CSoundAction();

  if (fAction != NULL)
    fAction->Internalize(ev, storage);
}
```

InternalizeContent is called when the part is being initialized from storage. CBeeperPart determines whether the storage contains a script or a sound, creates the appropriate action object, and then delegates to the action object. Here we finally see the purpose of the two static methods CScriptAction::IsInStorage and CSoundAction::IsInStorage. These methods examine the storage unit to see if they contain the appropriate data type.

This mechanism for creating an instance of the right action type based upon the contents of the storage unit is a bit simplistic. If we had many action kinds, it would become awkward, and a more extensible mechanism would become desirable. One reasonable choice would be based upon a dictionary mapping known data interchange types to factory functions. However, for the purpose of this example, such an approach is clearly overkill.

Once an action instance is created, we initialize it from the storage unit using the Internalize virtual function.

CBeeperPart::ExternalizeContent

```
void CBeeperPart::ExternalizeContent(Environment *ev,
                ODStorageUnit* storage,
                FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo)
{
  // If any kind of property content exists...
  if (storage->Exists(ev, kODPropContents, kODNULL, 0))
  {
    storage->Focus(ev, kODPropContents,
        kODPosUndefined, kODNULL, 0, kODPosAll);
    storage->Remove(ev);
  }
  storage->AddProperty(ev, kODPropContents);
  if (fAction != NULL)
    fAction->Externalize(ev, storage);
}
```

ExternalizeContent checks to see if any previous content exists in the storage unit, and if so, removes the old data. It then adds a content property, and delegates the task of externalizing to the Action object. This will result in a call to one of the two methods CSoundAction::Externalize or CSoundAction::Internalize, which we have already seen.

CBeeperPart::DoAction

```
void CBeeperPart::DoAction()
{
  if (fAction != NULL)
    fAction->DoIt();
}
```

DoAction is executed whenever the button is pressed via a mechanism that we'll discuss shortly. DoAction merely forwards the request to the current action object.

CBeeperPart::SetAction

```
void CBeeperPart::SetAction(CAction *action)
{
  if (action && action!=fAction)
  {
    delete fAction;
    fAction = action;
  }
}
```

SetAction is used to change the action object. It is called when a client of CBeeperPart wants to change the part's current action. We'll see it used by the CBeeperSelection class.

CBeeperFrame

ODF contains a class FW_CFrame which provides a rich definition of the behavior of OpenDoc frames. FW_CFrame inherits behavior from four mixin classes (FW_MEventHandler, FW_MGadgetContainer, FW_MDragDroppable, and FW_MIdle), and has about 100 methods! Despite the size and apparent complexity of FW_CFrame, implementing a subclass is relatively easy; CBeeperFrame overrides only five methods:

```
class FW_CLASS_ATTR CBeeperFrame : public FW_CFrame,
                public FW_MReceiver
{
//----------------------------------------
// Initialization/Destruction
//
public:
  CBeeperFrame(Environment* ev, ODFrame* frame,
    FW_CPresentation* presentation, CBeeperPart* part);
  virtual ~CBeeperFrame();

//----------------------------------------
// FW_CFrame overrides
//
public:
  virtual void CreateGadgetLayout(Environment* ev,
          FW_CGadgetInitializer& initializer);

  virtual ODDragResult CanAcceptDrop(Environment* ev,
          ODDragItemIterator* dragInfo);

  virtual void Draw(Environment* ev,
          ODFacet* facet, ODShape* invalidShape);

  virtual void FrameShapeChanged(Environment* ev);

//----------------------------------------
// FW_MReceiver overrides
//
public:
  virtual void HandleNotification(
          const FW_CNotification& notification);

//----------------------------------------
// Data Members
//
private:
```

```
  CBeeperPart* fBeeperPart;
  FW_CPushButton* fBeeper;
  ODID      fButtonId;
  FW_CHandleFunctionConnection fConnection;
  ODTypeToken  fButtonNotificationToken;
};
```

CBeeperFrame includes a button gadget, so it overrides the method `CreateGadgetLayout` to create the button gadget. CBeeperFrame can accept a drop of either scripts or sounds, so it overrides `CanAcceptDrop`. It overrides `Draw` to render itself, and it overrides the `FrameShapeChanged` notification to update its layout when the frame is resized. Finally, it overrides the `HandleNotification` method from the mixin class `FW_MReceiver` so that it can respond to button presses. Let's now look at the implementation of these methods.

```
                                CBeeperFrame::CBeeperFrame
CBeeperFrame::CBeeperFrame(Environment* ev,
          ODFrame* frame,
          FW_CPresentation* presentation,
          CBeeperPart* part) :
  FW_CFrame(ev, frame, presentation, part),
  fBeeperPart(part),
  fBeeper(NULL),
  fButtonId(0),
  fConnection(this),
  fButtonNotificationToken(0)
{
  fConnection.Connect();
  this->AddToFocusSet(ev,part->GetClipboardFocusToken(ev));
  SetDroppable(ev, TRUE);
}
```

The constructor initializes the base class and data members, and then sets up the notification connection, prepares to receive data from the clipboard, and registers itself as being interested in receiving data through drag-and-drop.

```
                                CBeeperFrame::~CBeeperFrame
CBeeperFrame::~CBeeperFrame()
{
  FW_CInterest interest(fBeeper, fButtonNotificationToken);
  fConnection.RemoveInterest(interest);
}
```

The destructor removes the notification connection.

```
                                CBeeperFrame::CreateGadgetLayout
void CBeeperFrame::CreateGadgetLayout(Environment* ev,
          FW_CGadgetInitializer& initializer)
{
  FW_CDynamicString label("Beep");

  FW_CRect frameRect;
  this->GetFrameShapeBounds(ev, frameRect);

  fBeeper = FW_NEW(FW_CPushButton,
    (ev, initializer, this, fButtonId,
    frameRect[FW_kTopLeft], frameRect[FW_kBotRight],
    label));
  fBeeper->SetDefault(ev, false);

  fButtonNotificationToken =
      fBeeper->GetButtonPressedNotificationToken(ev);
  FW_CInterest interest(fBeeper, fButtonNotificationToken);
  fConnection.AddInterest(interest);
}
```

CreateGadgetLayout creates a button of type FW_CPushButton, and then establishes its interest in receiving notifications for button clicks. The notification subsystem is a general-purpose mechanism for establishing event dependencies between objects. Objects may serve as Notifiers and Receivers. In our case, the push-button is a notifier, and the frame is the receiver. The FW_CInterest object establishes an interest in a particular kind of notification, in this case button pressed notifications. Adding the interest to the connection object establishes the connection. Once we establish the connection, button presses will result in the receiver's HandleNotification method (see below) being called.

CBeeperFrame::CanAcceptDrop

```
ODDragResult CBeeperFrame::CanAcceptDrop(Environment* ev,
            ODDragItemIterator* dragInfo)
{
  ODDragResult acceptDrop =
      FW_CFrame::CanAcceptDrop(ev, dragInfo);

  if (!acceptDrop)
  {
    for (ODStorageUnit *dragSU = dragInfo->First(ev);
              dragSU != NULL;
              dragSU = dragInfo >Next(ev))
    {
      if (CSoundAction::IsInStorage(ev, dragSU))
        return TRUE;
      if (CScriptAction::IsInStorage(ev, dragSU))
```

```
      return TRUE;
    }
  }

  return acceptDrop;
}
```

CanAcceptDrop iterates over the storage units of the OpenDoc drag item, looking for one that contains recognizable data. If it finds either a sound or a script, CanAcceptDrop returns true.

CBeeperFrame::Draw

```
void CBeeperFrame::Draw(Environment* ev,
            ODFacet* facet,
            ODShape* invalidShape)
{
  FW_CFacetContext fc(ev, facet, invalidShape);

  // Just erase and assume gadgets will draw
  FW_CRect invalidRect;
  fc.GetClipRect(invalidRect);
  FW_CRectShape::RenderRect(fc, invalidRect,
            FW_kFill, FW_kWhiteEraseInk);
}
```

The only rendering that a CBeeperFrame needs to explicitly do is to erase; the PushButton gadget will draw itself.

CBeeperFrame::HandleNotification

```
void CBeeperFrame::HandleNotification(
        const FW_CNotification& notification)
{
```

```
const FW_CButtonPressedNotification& buttonPressed =
  (FW_CButtonPressedNotification&) notification;

if (buttonPressed.GetButtonId() == fButtonId)
{
  fBeeperPart->DoAction();
}
}
```

This method is inherited from `FW_MReceiver`, and is called by the notification subsystem. This method first checks to ensure that it is receiving notification from the correct button, and then forwards the action request to the part (which will forward the request to the current `CAction` object).

CBeeperFrame::FrameShapeChanged

```
void CBeeperFrame::FrameShapeChanged(Environment* ev)
{
  FW_CFrame::FrameShapeChanged(ev);

  // Resize the Beeper to fit the new frame size
  FW_CRect frameRect;
  this->GetFrameShapeBounds(ev, frameRect);
  fBeeper->SetSize(ev, frameRect.BotRight());

  // Redraw the entire frame
  this->Invalidate(ev);
}
```

When the frame shape changes, the frame simply resizes the push-button to take up the entire frame.

CBeeperSelection

The ODF class `FW_CSelection` is an abstract base class used by ODF to represent the user's active selection of data. A Copy command will copy this data to the clipboard, drag operations copy or move the selected data, etc. `FW_CSelection` defines four pure virtual methods that must be overridden; `FW_CBeeperSelection` defines these and overrides two more. As it turns out, the "selection" of a Beeper

part is always the entire data content, so the implementation of these methods is especially simple; most don't do anything.

```
class FW_CLASS_ATTR CBeeperPart;

class FW_CLASS_ATTR CBeeperSelection : public FW_CSelection
{
//-----------------------------------------------------------
// Initialization/Destruction
//
public:
  CBeeperSelection(Environment* ev,
          CBeeperPart* beeperPart);
  virtual ~CBeeperSelection();

//-----------------------------------------------------------
// Inherited API
//
public:
  virtual void CloseSelection(Environment* ev);
  virtual FW_Boolean ClearSelection(Environment* ev,
          FW_ClearSelection clearAfter);
  virtual FW_Boolean IsEmpty(Environment* ev) const;
  virtual void SelectAll(Environment* ev);

  virtual void DoExternalizeSelection(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage,
          FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo);

  virtual FW_Boolean DoInternalizeSelection(Environment* ev,
          ODStorageUnit* storage,
          FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo);

//-----------------------------------------------------------
// Data Members
//
private:
  CBeeperPart* fBeeperPart;
};
```

CBeeperSelection::CBeeperSelection

```
CBeeperSelection::CBeeperSelection(Environment* ev,
          CBeeperPart* beeperPart) :
  FW_CSelection(ev, FALSE, FALSE),
  fBeeperPart(beeperPart)
{
}
```

The `CBeeperSelection` constructor simply initializes its base classes and caches away a pointer to the part.

```
                                      CBeeperSelection::~CBeeperSelection
CBeeperSelection::~CBeeperSelection()
{
}
```

The destructor doesn't need to do anything.

```
                                      CBeeperSelection::CloseSelection
void CBeeperSelection::CloseSelection(Environment* ev)
{
}
```

In our case, closing a selection is a no-op...

```
                                      CBeeperSelection::ClearSelection
FW_Boolean CBeeperSelection::ClearSelection(Environment* ev,
              FW_ClearSelection clearAfter)
{
  return FALSE; // Do nothing
}
```

...as is clearing the selection.

```
                                      CBeeperSelection::IsEmpty
FW_Boolean CBeeperSelection::IsEmpty(Environment* ev) const
{
  return (fBeeperPart->GetAction() == NULL);
}
```

A `CBeeperSelection` is empty if it does not have an action.

```
                                      CBeeperSelection::SelectAll
void CBeeperSelection::SelectAll(Environment* ev)
{
}
```

The Beeper's data is always selected, so there's nothing to do.

```
                                      CBeeperSelection::DoExternalizeSelection
void CBeeperSelection::DoExternalizeSelection(
              Environment* ev,
              ODStorageUnit* storage,
              FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo)
{
  CAction *action = fBeeperPart->GetAction();
  if (action)
  {
    storage->AddProperty(ev, kODPropContents);
    action->Externalize(ev, storage);
  }
}
```

`DoExternalizeSelection` isn't a no-op, but it is still trivial; We merely forward the operation onto the action object.

```
                                      CBeeperSelection::DoInternalizeSelection
FW_Boolean CBeeperSelection::DoInternalizeSelection(
              Environment* ev,
              ODStorageUnit* storage,
              FW_CCloneInfo* cloneInfo)
{
  FW_Boolean internalized = FALSE;

  CAction *action = NULL;
  if (CScriptAction::IsInStorage(ev, storage))
    action = new CScriptAction();
  else if (CSoundAction::IsInStorage(ev, storage))
    action = new CSoundAction();

  if (action != NULL)
  {
    action->Internalize(ev, storage);
    fBeeperPart->SetAction(action);
    fBeeperPart->Changed(ev);
    internalized = true;
  }

  return internalized;
}
```

`DoInternalizeSelection` is slightly more complicated. It

should look familiar, since there is not much difference between this method and the `CBeeperPart::InternalizeContent` method. We simply determine type of data to internalize, create the appropriate action object, initialize it with the data, and then ask the part to make it be the current action object.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

You've now seen all the custom code needed to create our enhanced Beeper part. It is not really a complete part yet; it is missing some obvious features that a truly useful Beeper should have, not the least of which is a better name!

One key feature that the Beeper needs is the ability to change the title of the button. If you look back over the code, you'll see that the button title is hard-coded to be `Beep` inside the method `CBeeperFrame::CreateGadgetLayout`. A real part would allow the default title to be specified from a resource, and provide some simple means of changing the title. One possibility is to allow dropping a text clipping as the means of setting the title. Another possibility is to set the button title to the name of the file dropped onto the button. No doubt you can think of other features that a button-as-part should have, such as a visual style more interesting than the simple rounded-rectangle.

If you look past these shortcomings, I believe it's fair to say that this example is a pretty impressive demonstration of the power of OpenDoc and ODF. With only a small amount of code, we have created a *truly reusable* software component. I'm not talking about the code-level reuse that we were able to achieve by using ODF, which is no small matter. I'm instead talking of the much more dramatic reuse achieved by high-level componentization. The `ODFBeeper` part is a component that can be reused without needing a single additional line of C++ code. End users with just a modest understanding of AppleScript could use the `ODFBeeper` component to create applications customized to their needs.

Clearly, the `ODFBeeper` component by itself, or even combined with a container part like `ODFDraw`, would not significantly empower end-users. We need quite a few more components before we'll see such a dramatic shift. However, considering how easy it was to create this component, it doesn't take much imagination to believe that we could soon have a wide assortment of powerful components.

WRAPPING UP

With that uplifting vision of the future, it's time for me to tie a bow around this article and ship it. One of my goals for this article was to give you a taste of what it's like to develop for OpenDoc with ODF. Hopefully it's left you thirsting for more. If you'd like more information about ODF, send a note to odfseed@apple.com; or feel free to write to me.

DYLAN LIVES

Jim Gagnon [Dialog Box, September] may have many reasons for not using Dylan. However, "...unreasonable to ... expect success from a proprietary language..." shouldn't be one of them. [The fact that it isn't out yet in ready-for-prime-time form is a reason.]

The language spec is in the public domain. The keepers are at CMU...take a look at

http://legend.gwydion.cs.cmu.edu:8001/dylan/

The name Dylan remains with Apple for the purpose of controlling its usage to conforming implementations (aging entertainers who themselves appropriated the name notwithstanding). Apple may someday have a Dylan implementation available for Mac developers. Meanwhile Dylan-like things are "all over" on other platforms (and Macintosh). They aren't called Dylan because they aren't yet (as in "Mindy"...Mindy Is Not Dylan Yet).

– John W. Baxter, Port Ludlow, WA

CGIS IN C – SOME TWEAKS

Just a few notes on the article "Writing CGI Applications in C" in the September, 1995 issue of MacTech.

POST arguments can be up to 32k in size (not 24 as indicated on pg. 36). The username and password are both limited to 32 bytes.

You state on pg. 41 that "you can not allocate or release memory within a thread context." This only applies to pre-emptive threads, which were only implemented in the 68K Thread Manager. Cooperative threads can do what the main application thread can do.

I haven't looked at the responder code recently, but it used to be missing the call to MaxApplZone() during startup. That becomes quite necessary if the application is going to be dealing with large chunks of data.

Thanks for writing the article – I got some useful ideas from reading it!

– Grant Neufeld

According to John O'Fallon, the point about using memory within a thread context is true, but remeber that a call to MaxApplZone is required before threads allocate memory. See MacTech, November 1994, P. 68 for more details. There are many things that Responder doesn't do, mainly because Responder is a simplified application to teach CGI programming. – Ed. nst

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO FORTRAN?

First, let me laud your publishing of articles on Prograph CPX. This certainly is the way of the future of programming on the Mac. Indeed it is a natural extension of the Mac's iconic interface. I'm also delighted to find that there are two books in the offing concerning the programming of CPX. My background has been in the procedural languages, and I need some extra help in making the culture change to OOP.

Second, let me moan. In the past MacTutor and then MacTech gave coverage to the language I use most of the time - FORTRAN (LS FORTRAN). But the past year or so has seen a withering and then total absence of coverage of this language - first Jorg's Folder, then Jorg, then FORTRANs from the Mail Order. I know it isn't the most modern language, but there is a considerable opus of large scientific/engineering codes written in FORTRAN which have been debugged over decades. Those who use these codes are first of all rather intimidated by the idea of converting them to other more modern languages due to their size and second do not relish the large amount of time it will take to make the new codes as reliable as the existing FORTRAN codes. So, I don't think that FORTRAN is dead by any means and it is disappointing not to have Jorg's Folder any more, especially with the evolution of the Power Mac versions of FORTRAN.

– Stu Cook, Mt St Hilaire, Quebec

[Stu: Our biggest reason for not running FORTRAN articles is that we've not seen anything worthy of printing. While FORTRAN articles shouldn't get the same volume of coverage that C++ or even Pascal should (since there are more users of those languages), it does deserve coverage. We're open to publishing FORTRAN articles – anyone interested in writing one? – Ed. nst]

BUT, YOU MISSED THE POINT

Thank you for your comments at the end of my letter complaining about Symantec's C++ 8.0, but I think you missed the point of my last comment.

If it would be so hard to write a PowerPC version of THINK Pascal, then how about a compiler that will accept THINK Pascal source code and produce native PowerPC object code. We programmers could do our program development using the present THINK Pascal development environment in the 680x0 emulator.

The THINK Pascal 4.0.2 compiler in the emulator is so much faster than any native C or C++ compiler that there is no real speed penalty for using the present compiler. After we have

a working 680x0 program, we can feed the source code to the PowerPC compiler to produce the final code.

Since we will only be using this compiler a few times per program development cycle, it can be a slow dog like the Symantec C and C++ compilers. It doesn't have to have an editor and debugger like a real development environment. It just has to reliably compile previously proven code that was developed using the present excellent THINK Pascal development environment.

– Fred Johnson, Knoxville, Illinois

[Fred, your prayers have (or will) be answered shortly. Will Iverson at Symantec tells us that Symantec has come to an agreement with Language Systems Corp. LS will provide an Object Pascal compiler that will drop into the Symantec Project Manager environment that should compile THINK Pascal 4.0.2 source code. For more information, contact Language Systems can be reached at http://www.langsys.com/langsys or 800-252-6479.

In addition, there is a version of the Universal Headers modified to work with THINK Pascal that Symantec will make available by the end of October, 1995. These files will be available on the next SDA CD and probably online. Check the MacTech web site (http://www.mactech.com/special.html) or the Symantec site for more information – Ed. nst]

[Many thanks to:

Daniel Lidoff, Atascadero, California
JTenor11@aol.com
S.A. Klein, Madison, Wisconsin
Anthony Panos
Luman Wing
Chris F. Riley, Miami, Florida

who also expressed similar opinions about wanting to bring THINK Pascal to Power Macintosh. – Ed. nst]

BRAIN DAMAGED LANGUAGES?

Fred Johnson hit the nail on the head with his letter, printed in the Dialog Box section of the March issue of MacTech. He praised the editor and linker of THINK Pascal, as compared to those of Symantec C++. But he did not go far enough [to fully expose the languages behind the environments].

I, like Johnson, am somewhat of a Mac hacker. I have programmed the Mac professionally, but I consider myself to be an engineer who programs rather than a programmer. I have programmed using THINK Pascal, THINK C, and Microsoft QuickBASIC.

The BEST feature about THINK Pascal is its debugger, LightsBug. It is superb and clearly better than anything else I have used. (Why hasn't Symantec made the C/C++ debugger more like LightsBug?) I can examine all global and local variables immediately, without having to first select them for display as in the THINK C debugger. I can see the chain of

calling routines, examine register variables, look through the heap, modify variables, and set watch points. And I can also examine and set memory directly.

I also share Johnson's opinion of C and C++ (or rather, Symantec's "C with objects", which is as close as I have gotten to C++.) Both are a mess. For example, what kind of brain-dead language knows the type of a variable in a "printf()" function call, yet makes the programmer specify it again with a formatting control code? I end up debugging my "printf()" function calls. (And that is just one example. I could go on and on.)

I made two serious efforts to learn "C with objects" but gave up in frustration both times. Object Pascal was a breeze after wrestling with C. (Even the manuals bear this out: the "Object Pascal" chapter is 14 pages for version 4 of Pascal; the "Using Objects in Think C" chapter is 37 pages for version 5 of C.)

The Object Pascal implementation of object-oriented programming is simple and elegant. With the use of just 3 additional keywords ("object", "inherited", and "override") and one function ("member()"), I can program in an OOP language. Although I can't speak from experience with C++, if my experience with "C with objects" is any indication, C++ is a mess.

The world seems to have run after C, but after using both, I don't know why. C is best described as a cryptic high-level assembler. Pascal is a well-designed high-level language. C'mon Symantec, support Pascal.

– Steve Ross, steve_ross@smtp.svl.trw.com

CRITICISM OF PROGRAMMING STYLE

I just received the winning solution to the programmers problem. It uses several goto statements and is not object oriented. As the only programming journal for the Mac it would be nice if you'd adopt a more "progressive" approach to teaching programming. Old notions of "efficiency" are passe.

– Don Winston

Chasing Down Semper.Fi

Due to listserver changes, the instructions to subscribe to the Semper.Fi mailing list in the September Viewpoint were obsolete soon after we went to press. Here are updated instructions: email to listproc@abs.apple.com a message with this command in the body: "subscribe semper.fi <your name here>".

If you want to see what other lists are available from this listserver, send the "list" command, or see the web page http://abs.apple.com/apple-internet/.

By Jim Straus, URLs@mactech.com

Spare your fingers and find this column online at:
http://www.mactech.com/URLs.html

Also, for a limited time, you can send mail to: **MacTech-URLs@class.com** and you'll receive the latest list back.

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Internet Related

List of Mac Mailing Lists	http://www.macfaq.com/mailinglists.html

New Technologies

Open Transport and PCI	http://pilot.njin.net/~msproul/

Other Programmer Resources

Fortran to C converter	ftp://alumni.caltech.edu/pub/Mac_F2C/
Grant's CGI framework in C	http://arpp1.carleton.ca/grant/mac/grantscgi/
MacHack	http://www.machack.com/
Parse CGI OSAX	http://marquis.tiac.net/software/home.html
PreFab Software	http://www.tiac.net/prefab/

Vendors, Products and Miscellaneous

Absoft	http://www.absoft.com/
MacHax Group	http://www.hax.com/hax.html
Celestin	http://www.celestin.com/
LPA Prolog	http://www.lpa.co.uk/
MacMagazine	http://oeonline.com:80/~tomk/MacMagazine/
MacNet Journal	http://www.dgr.com/web_mnj/
MacWeek	http://www.zdnet.com/~macweek/
The Ultimate Mac	http://www.freepress.com/myee/ultimate_mac.html
VIDI	http://erehwon.caltech.edu/vidi/vidi-homepage.html

INTERNET

Mailing lists are one of the more popular ways of distributing information on the Internet. They can reach a wider audience than news groups or the world wide web, be more selective in their distribution, and reach their readers in a more timely fashion. The Well Connected Mac has a list of over 150 Macintosh specific mailing lists that cover a large range of topics. You can subscribe to as many as your patience and mailbox will allow.

List of Macintosh Mailing Lists   http://www.macfaq.com/mailinglists.html

MACINTOSH

There are several on-line magazines for the Macintosh community (besides MacTech, of course). You probably already know about MacWeek, but did you know that it is available on-line? In case you don't know about MacWeek, it is a weekly magazine that was often referred to as the way that one hand at Apple knows what the other hand was doing, and there is some truth to the joke. You can find it at:

MacWeek   http://www.zdnet.com/~macweek/

Another new on-line publication is MacMagazine. It's first issue is September (when I'm writing this column), and the first issue has several good articles. I hope that by the time you read this it will have developed and the content will be even better. Check it out for yourself at:

MacMagazine   http://oeonline.com:80/~tomk/MacMagazine/

A site that has been around for a while but is a good site to check out, is the ULTIMATE Macintosh. This site has links to tons of stuff. A good place from which to branch out into the Macintosh universe on the Internet. Branch out from:

The Ultimate Mac   http://www.freepress.com/myee/ultimate_mac.html

NEAT NON-MACINTOSH SITES OF THE MONTH

Keeping with the theme of electronic magazines, I would like to draw your attention to The Feed. It is a fully electronic magazine (no print counter-part) and is a view of what interactive publishing could be like in the future. Some very notable people contribute to The Feed and you can interact with them through The Feed. It is a professional magazine, well layed out, and with good content. Highly recommended at:

The Feed   http://www.emedia.net/feed/

For those of you not in the Silicon Valley, you might want to check out the San Jose Mercury News. This is an on-line version a newspaper that covers the Silicon Valley. These are the same people that bring you Mercury Center on America On-line. The top stories and index are free, but there is a subscription charge to see everything (though it is a lot less than subscribing to the paper itself). They also have a service called NewsHound that can automatically scan the news for key words and send you the articles. A start at agent technology. Read the paper at:

Mercury Center   http://www.sjmercury.com/

Well, that's it for this month. As aways, if you find something interesting, or have updates, send them to **URLs@MacTech.com**

Thanks to, and many others for their contributions for their suggestions and pointers to new and old sites. Apologies to Jon Pugh for misspelling his name in the September issue!

INTERNET-RELATED MATERIAL

Apple-Internet mailing lists	http://abs.apple.com/apple-internet/
Bolo	http://bolo.ncsa.uiuc.edu/
Clay Basket	http://www.hotwired.com/staff/userland/clay/
Consensus	http://www.consensus.com:8300
CU-SeeMe	http://www.jungle.com/msattler/sci-tech/comp/CU-SeeMe/
DigiCash	http://www.digicash.com/ecash/ecash-home.html
ForeFront Group (GrabNet)	http://www.ffg.com/
Info-Mac Searcher	http://www.mid.net/INFO-MAC
Internet Config	ftp://ftp.share.com/pub/internet-configuration/
InterNIC	http://www.internic.net/

ISP FAQ	http://www.amazing.com/internet/
ISDN page	http://alumni.caltech.edu/~dank/isdn/
Peter Lewis	http://www.share.com/peterlewis/
see also	ftp://ftp.share.com/pub/peterlewis/
see also	ftp://amug.org/pub/peterlewis
List of Mac Mailing Lists	**http://www.macfaq.com/mailinglists.html**
Lycos (Index of the Internet)	http://www.lycos.com/
MacHTTP (see also WWW)	
Mailing List	http://www.biap.com/machttp/mailing_list.html
Registry	http://www.batnet.com/ape/machttp_talk/machttpservers.by.mac.html
Extending MacHTTP	
	http://www.uwtc.washington.edu/Computing/WWW/Lessons/START_HERE.html
MacWeb	http://galaxy.einet.net/EINet/MacWeb/MacWebHome.html
Matthias Neeracher	http://err.ethz.ch/members/neeri.html
MERIT Searcher	http://pubweb.nexor.co.uk/public/mac/archive/welcome.htm
OpenTransport/TCP	gopher://seeding.apple.com
Outland	ftp://ftp.outland.com/
Portable Net. Graphics	http://sunsite.unc.edu/~boutell/png.html
ScriptWeb	http://www.gz.com/scriptweb/
Eric Scouten (TCP)	http://www.metrowerks.com/tcpip/index.html
SGML, Info	http://www.sil.org/sgml/sgml.html
C Parser	ftp://ftp.jclark.com/pub/sgmls
C++ Parser	ftp://ftp.jclark.com/pub/sp/
WWW, Jon W. Mac WWW Development Guide	
	http://www.uwtc.washington.edu/Computing/WWW/Mac/Directory.html
CGI demo/info	http://charlotte.acns.nwu.edu/mailtools/
	ftp://acns.nwu.edu/pub/jlnstuff/mailtools/

Intro. to WWW	http://www.eit.com/web/www.guide/
Web66	http://web66.coled.umn.edu/
Non-Mac servers	http://www.w3.org/hypertext/WWW/Library/Status.html
Yahoo (Great index of the Internet)	http://www.yahoo.com/

New Technologies

AOCE	ftp://ftp.andrew.cmu.edu/pub/aoce/
	http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/usr/jbbt/aoce/aoce.html
Apple, ftp	ftp://ftp.info.apple.com
Web interface to ftp	http://www.info.apple.com/cgi-bin/lister-pl
DTS	http://www.info.apple.com/dev/dts.html
Tech Notes	http://www.info.apple.com/dev/technotes/Main.html
see also	http://www.austin.apple.com
Apple Guide	http://www.guideworks.com/
Dylan	http://www.cambridge.apple.com/
see also	ftp://cambridge.apple.com/pub/dylan
see also	http://legend.gwydion.cs.cmu.edu:8001/dylan
see also	news:/comp.lang.dylan
Mailing list archive	ftp://cambridge.apple.com/pub/dylan/mail-archive/
Marlais	ftp://ftp.cis.ufl.edu:/pub/src/Marlais
	http://www.cis.ufl.edu/~jnw/Marlais/
Mindy	ftp://ftp.bdt.com//home/beard/Mindy-PPC.sit.bin
Kaleida	http://www.kaleida.com/
OpenDoc/Bento/SOM	http://www.cilabs.org/pub/cilabs/tech/
	http://www.info.apple.com/dev/du/intro_to_opendoc/iod0_index.html
OpenDoc Part Ideas	
	http://www.eng.uci.edu/~sroussey/NetVision/software/od_parts/

CODEWARRIOR 7 DELIVERS

The anticipated CodeWarrior 7 has shipped. CodeWarrior now comes on two CDs – Tools and Reference. They are designed so that you can install from the Tools CD, and pop in the Reference CD for, documentation and information.

The CodeWarrior IDE now has new Target preferences, with PlugIn preferences for languages (C/C++ and Pascal), target platforms (Mac 68K, CFM 68K, PPC, Win32/x86, and MagicCap), and tools to import from other formats, such as MPW libraries. The installer will install all the correct files for each platform you choose, including stationery.

Other changes include improved access paths, mod date checking, multibyte characters in comments & strings, Enable/Disable Debugging options toggle the Run/Debug menu item, debugging for non-applications, and searching in the Message window. The 68K and PowerPC debuggers have been merged; debuggers Win32/x86 and Magic Cap are still separate applications, but they all work in much the same way.

A new debugger nub, named Metronub also makes it's first public appearance on CW7. It is intended to replace DebuggerINIT and PowerMac Debug Services. Metronub is a fat binary on steriods: it supports 68K, CFM68K and PowerPC debugging services.

Changes in the C++ compiler: support for RTTI and new cast expressions, better error messages, new virtual function dispatch method, more efficiant class layout, improved code generation for inlines, support for throwing exceptions with destructors, multiple exceptions, new pragmas for import/export, and new reserved C++ keywords.

Warning: All C++ libraries and all precompiled header files must be regenerated for this version.

Pascal improvements: Pascal is now available as a compiler tool in the CodeWarrior IDE, for the Mac OS only. Includes new types: UNSIGNEDWORD (16 bits) and UNSIGNEDLONG (32 bits); new function: ReadString, which gets its input from a character string and can convert characters to different types; and PACKED ARRAY OF CHAR can now be mixed with the STRING type

68K improvements: Links all compiler-generated code and "unable to inline" code into segment 1, links very large projects faster.

PowerPC improvements: Smaller vtables, smaller and faster C++ code; new preference for storing static data in TOC, FMADD and FMSUB instructions, and traceback tables.

Supports pipelining for 601, 603 and 604, new intrinsic functions, links very large projects faster, new Linker preference controls link memory/speed tradeoff, other optimization and code generation improvements. Makes source-level debugging info for inline and template functions when "Don't Inline" is selected. Allows you to throw exceptions from Shared Libraries.

Debugger improvements: the debugger is now a single, fat application that debugs 68K and PowerPC code in either C or Pascal. Now has support for debugging C++ exceptions and a menu item to turn this feature on or off. Also comes with a new debugger nub, MetroNub, to replace both DebuggerINIT and PowerMac DebugServices.

PowerPlant improvements: LString classes for Pascal strings improve string-handling; new array classes; and new pane classes: LIconPane, LGroupBox, LTextButton. In the Experimental folder: new table classes for multiple selection, variable-sized rows and columns, and different storage models.

Constructor improvements: Entirely rewritten in PowerPlant, contains Views, Text Traits and Custom Pane Types editors; many tools for editing PPobs including layout and hierarchy windows, automatic Tab and Radio Groups, new classes on Tools Palette.

In addition to the above, there are more improvements to other parts of the distribution. For more information, Metrowerks, email: info@metrowerks.com.

FANTASM ASSEMBLER

Programmers looking for a low cost assember will want to try Fantasm from Lightsoft. Ligthsoft claims "In tests against MPW. Fantasm was many times faster and produced code that was only a fraction of the size of that produced by MPW. Example: for a simple Macintosh editor based on te, MPW generated 82k, Fantasm generated 18k."

Version 3.20 of Fantasm was released recently, and all registered owners of 3.xx should have the latest version. If you are a registered user and have not received the update, send email to 100625.720@compuserve.com for more information.

If you are not a registered user of Fantasm there's a demo version, V3.20 (Unreg), available by ftp from:

ftp://ftp.demon.co.uk/pub/mac/fantasm

THE OPENMAC FREE OS DEVELOPERS MAILING LIST

There's a new mailing list dedicated to the technical aspects of porting different UNIX flavors, such as Linux and NetBSD

(referred to here as the OpenMac projects), to the Macintosh and PowerMacintosh hardware.

Operating system developers need information about the specialized hardware and low-level driver software in the each Macintosh line. Until now, Apple has been slow to volunteer this information, and this mailing list attmempts to address this problem. Since the OpenMac projects are dedicated to the open exchange of information and source code, there is little likelihood of signing non-disclosure agreements.

The primary reason for this mailing list is to encourage discussion toward building better relations between the different OpenMac teams and those people interested in seeing the projects succeed. To this end, their goal is to maintain a list of specific information that can be presented to interested parties within Apple. Specifically, we encourage participation on the OpenMac homepage described below, and contribute your specific needs or solutions to the indicated problems.

The list maintainers emphasize that it's not a discussion group for feature requests or software support in the OpenMac OSs. For such information, browse the Web pages listed at the URLs below.

To subscribe to the OpenMac mailing list, you need to send mail to majordomo@puma.bevd.blacksburg.va.us with no subject and with body "subscribe openmac" on a single line. After your mail has been sent, you should receive an acknowledgement of your request, and short guide on using the listserv.

The primary online resource for the OpenMac ListServ is located at:

http://puma.bevd.blacksburg.va.us/openmac/

More information on the MacLinux or MacBSD projects in general is on the following pages:

http://nucleus.ibg.uu.se/maclinux
http://www.netbsd.org/Ports/mac68k/

(ANOTHER) PDA DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE

Creative Digital Inc., publishers of PDA Developers magazine, is pleased to announce PDA Developers West '96, a technical conference designed to give developers that are creating PDA products:

- an in-depth technical understanding of the most popular hand-held platforms and their development environments;
- a broad overview of third-party PDA development tools and products;
- crucial information about what it takes to succeed as a PDA software developer;
- insight into wireless technologies and the service providers that are looking for development partners; and
- a glimpse at new, exciting technologies that will have an impact on the PDA market.

The first day of the conference consists of full-day tutorials on Magic Cap, GEOS, Newton, and Psion development. The second and third days include tracks on wireless development, advanced programming topics, the business of software development, and new technologies, plus keynotes by: Kheng Joo Khaw, general manager, handheld computer division, Hewlett Packard, Singapore; Andy Seybold, noted wireless industry analyst and editor of Andy Seybold's Outlook; and Jeff Hawkins, Chairman and founder of Palm Computing.

There will also be ongoing developer tools exhibits and demos all three days. To maximize attendee flexibility, there are separate registrations for the tutorials and the second and third days of the conference. PDA Developers West is scheduled for January 14-16, 1996, in San Mateo, CA, following the San Francisco MacWorld Expo. Individual tutorials are $150 until Nov. 30. Conference registration starts at $375 for both days, including breakfast and lunch. There are reduced rates for people who register for both a tutorial and the conference, student rates, and reduced rates for multiple attendees from the same company. Room rates at the Dunfey Hotel, where the conference will be held, start at $72 for a single or double room.

Further agenda and registration details can be found on: CompuServe (GO NEWTVENS, Creative Digital library), American Online (Computing/PDAs/PDA Development/New Files), eWorld (GO NEWTON/Llama Lounge/Sample Code/New Files), and ftp://newton.uiowa.edu/submissions.

Look for the files PDvWst96.sit and PDvWst96.zip, or contact Creative Digital Inc. for more information. PDA Developers West '96 is produced by Creative Digital Inc., and sponsored by General Magic, Inc. Creative Digital Inc., 293 Corbett Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94114, phone: (415) 621-4252, email: cdi@cdigital.com

PEREGRINE, A PROGRAPH CLIENT/SERVER DEVELOPMENT TOOL

Peregrine is a rapid applicaiton client/server development environment built on the power of Prograph CPX, a visual and object-oriented programming Inaugae for the Macintosh. In addition to a sophisticated development environment, Peregrine has a full featured internal SQL database engine for building standalone of client/server databases. Developers can create databases and applications without ever being connected to the target server.

Peregrine is offered in two versions. The Developer version is $1495 and supports Butler and dtF servers. The Corporate version is $2495 and includes connectivity to multi-user servers such as Oracle and Sybase as well. These prices include a subscription to email tech support and three CD ROMs containing upgrades and information. Pictorius Inc. (800) 927-4847

OpenTransport/TCP	gopher://seeding.apple.com
	ftp://seeding.apple.com/ess/public/mactcp/MacTCP_Dev_Kit
Open Transport and PCI	**http://pilot.njin.net/~msproul/**
PowerPC	http://power.globalnews.com/
Quickdraw GX, Apple	http://www.info.apple.com/gx/gx.html
Fanclub	http://aah.residences.ulaval.ca/quickgx/quickgx.html
Lawrence D'Oliveiro	http://www2.waikato.ac.nz/ldo/gx/index.html
Quicktime	http://quicktime.apple.com/develop.html
see also	http://www.info.apple.com/dev/devinfo/quicktime/quicktime.html
Taligent	http://www.taligent.com/

Other Programmer Resources

4D	http://www.netf.org/4d/4d.html
ACIUS	ftp://ftp.dnai.com/pub/acius/
Ada	ftp://ftp.seas.gwu.edu/pub/ada
Animation Class Library	ftp://ftp.virtually.mcnet.ch/virtually/
Applescript	ftp://gaea.kgs.ukans.edu/applescript
	http://www.gz.com/scriptweb/
BMUG	http://www.bmug.org/
Brian Bechtel	http://www.info.apple.com/dev/geeks.html
Forth, MOPS,Yerk	http://www.netaxs.com/~jayfar/mops.html
MOPS	ftp://taygeta.oc.nps.navy.mil/pub/Forth/Mops
Yerk	ftp: //astro.uchicago.edu/pub/MAC/Yerk
Fortran to C converter	**ftp://alumni.caltech.edu/pub/Mac_F2C/**
Free Development Systems Faq	http://www.europa.com/~sf/fdsm.html
Get1Resource	http://www.asel.udel.edu/~haynes/g1r.html
Grant's CGI framework in C	**http://arpp1.carleton.ca/grant/mac/grantscgi/**
Robert Lentz	http://www.astro.nwu.edu/lentz/mac/programming/home-prog.html
Lisp, MCL	http://www.digitool.com/
General	http://www.cs.rochester.edu/u/miller/alu.html
MacHack	http://www.machack.com/
MacTech	http://www.mactech.com/
Matthias Neeracher	http://err.ethz.ch/members/neeri.html
Matthew Xavier Mora	http://xavier.sri.com/umpg/umpg.html
nick.c (good for beginning Macintosh programmers!)	http://www.pitt.edu/~nick/
Parse CGI OSAX	**http://marquis.tiac.net/software/home.html**
François Pottier	http://acacia.ens.fr:8080/home/pottier/index.html
also	news://comp.sys.mac.digest
Digests archive	ftp://ftp.dartmouth.edu/pub/csmp-digest
PreFab Software	**http://www.tiac.net/prefab/**
Jon Pugh (AppleScript)	ftp://ftp.netcom.com/pub/jo/jonpugh/homepage.html
	http://www.infoworkshop.com/~jonpugh/default.html
Paul Robichaux	http://www.fairgate.com/paul.shtml
Source code, Apple	http://www.info.apple.com/dev/devinfo/macsourcecode.html
also Apple	http://www.info.apple.com/dev/source/index.html
also UMich	ftp://mac.archive.umich.edu/mac/development/source/
also M. Neeracher	ftp://ftp.switch.ch/software/mac/src/HTML/Welcome.html
Christopher Tate	http://world.std.com/~ctate/mac.html
TCL	ftp://daemon.ncsa.uiuc.edu/TCL/
see also	http://rhino.harvard.edu/dan/TCLArchive.html
TopSoft	http://www.topsoft.org/
XCMD Hideout	http://www.nmc.csulb.edu/brendon/xcmdhideout/xcmdhideout.html

Vendors, Products and Miscellaneous

Absoft	**http://www.absoft.com/**
Aladdin HASP	http://www.hasp.com
Aladdin Systems (Stuffit)	http://www.aladdinsys.com/
Alpha (text editor)	http://www.cs.umd.edu/~keleher/alpha.html
BBEdit	http://www.tiac.net/biz/bbsw/
MacHax Group	**http://www.hax.com/**
CastTech virtual castings	http://www.castech.fi/
Celestin	http://www.celestin.com/
Ceneca (PageMill)	http://www.ceneca.com/
Chris W. Johnson	http://gargravarr.cc.utexas.edu

CIL	http://www.cilabs.org/
Cyno Technologies	http://www.cyno.com/cyno
Digitool	http://www.digitool.com/
Dilbert	http://www.unitedmedia.com/comics/dilbert
DragInstall	http://www.sauers.com/draginstall
Tom Engel	http://gasnet.med.yale.edu/demos/Tom's_Macintosh_Page.html
Erogonomics Web	http://tucker.mech.utah.edu/
EduPage newsletter	mailto:listproc@educom.edu
in the body of the message put: subscribe edupage your name	
Evatac (Preditor)	http://www.access.digex.net/~evatac/
Graphical Business Interface	http://www.gbi.com/
General Magic	http://www.genmagic.com/
Global Village Communication	http://www.globalvillage.com/
Iconix	http://www.biap.com/Iconix/
Steve Jasik	http://www.jasik.com/
Just Some Guy	http://www.spies.com/greg/
Language Systems	http://www.langsys.com/langsys
FTP site	ftp:/cais.com/pub/langsys
LPA Prolog	**http://www.lpa.co.uk/**
MIND/MacDNS	http://cybercronx.techwood.org
MacMagazine	**http://oeonline.com:80/~tomk/MacMagazine/**
Macintosh Vendor Directory	http://www.macfaq.com/vendor.html
MacLinQ	http://www.wsmith.com/maclinq/
MacNet Journal	**http://www.dgr.com/web_mnj/**
Mac Netswitch	http://www.nd.edu/~dwalton1/
MacNosy	ftp://ftp.netcom.com/pub/ma/macnosy
MacWeek	**http://www.zdnet.com/~macweek/**
Metrowerks	http://www.metrowerks.com/
Motorola	http://www.mot.com/PowerPC
NaviSoft	http://www.navisoft.com/index.htm
NeoLogic	http://www.neologic.com/~neologic/
Newton Source	http://www.newtonsource.com/
Newton	http://newton.uiowa.edu/
PACE	http://paceap.com/pace.html
Pictorius (Prograph)	http://192.219.29.95/home.html
QKS/Smalltalk	http://www.qks.com
QUED/M	ftp://ftp.nisus-soft.com/pub/nisus
see also	http://www.nisus-soft.com/~nisus
QuickCam	http://www.jungle.com/msattler/sci-tech/comp/hardware/quickcam.html
Rainbow Technologies	http://www.rnbo.com
RTFM Productions	http://rampages.onramp.net/~rtfm/
Semper Fi mailing list	mailto:listproc@abs.apple.com
in the body of the message put: subscribe SEMPER.FI your name	
StepUp Software	http://rampages.onramp.net/~stepup/
Summit Software	http://www.summsoft.com
Symantec	http://www.symantec.com/
Tenon (MachTen Unix)	http://www.tenon.com/
TidBITS newsletter	http://www.dartmouth.edu/pages/TidBITS/TidBITS.html
see also	news://comp.sys.mac.digest
to subscribe	mailto:info@tidbits.com
Time Tracker	http://www.maui.com/~billm
The Ultimate Mac	**http://www.freepress.com/myee/ultimate_mac.html**
UserLand AutoWeb	http://www.hotwired.com/Staff/userland/
Verb Finder	ftp://gaea.kgs.ukans.edu/frontier/oldstuff/VerbStack.sit.hqx
VIDI	**http://erehwon.caltech.edu/vidi/vidi-homepage.html**
The Well Connected Mac	http://www.macfaq.com/
Working Software	http://www.webcom.com/~working/OEM.html

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http://www.mactech.com

Dilbert® *by Scott Adams*

YEAH, I ONCE BUILT AN FM TRANSMITTER FROM OLD TELEVISION PARTS...	THAT'S NOTHING...I BUILT A BROADBAND MULTIPLEXER FROM TUNA CANS AND A LAMP.	...MY FIRST ORBITING SPACE STATION WAS MADE ENTIRELY FROM OLD SOCKS AND VASELINE. I HATE GOING LAST.

INFORMATIVE CURSORS

One technique that I have used in the past where dropping into the debugger wasn't an option, and logging wasn't getting flushed in time/took too long, was to create a bunch of cursors numbering 00 - 99, and made a call to set the cursor and return the number of the previous cursor:

```
routine1()
{
short oldCursor = setDebugCursor(15);
    ...
    (void) setDebugCursor(oldCursor);
}
```

This way when the machine froze, the cursor would tell me what routine it had frozen in.

Tom Kimpton

MPW EDITOR PRIMITIVES

The MPW Command Reference describes 32 editor primitives which may be attached to any key sequence using the SetKey command. While the SetKey command itself is useful, the list of editor primitives alone is useful to MPW script writers.

Though only documented for use with SetKey, editor primitives may be used like any other MPW command: in scripts, command aliases, or AddMenu items. There are a couple of advantages:

1) They only work on the active window and have sharply defined functions, you don't have to remember any selection expressions or argument lists. Compare:

```
MoveStartOfFile
```

with
```
Find · "!Active!"
```

2) They're fast. I haven't put a stopwatch to it, but you can see the difference immediately in running a script that uses the primitives and one that doesn't.

The MPW Command reference lists these 32 primitives, the names of which should be self-explanatory:

```
DeleteCharLeft
DeleteCharRight
DeleteEndOfFile
DeleteEndOfLine
DeleteStartOfFile
DeleteStartOfLine
```

DeleteWordLeft
DeleteWordRight
MoveCharLeft
MoveCharRight
MoveEndOfLine
MoveLineDown
MoveLineUp
MovePageDown
MovePageUp
MoveStartOfFile
MoveStartOfLine
MoveWordLeft
MoveWordRight
SelectCharLeft
SelectCharRight
SelectEndOfFile
SelectEndOfLine
SelectLineDown
SelectLineUP
SelectPageDown
SelectPageUp
SelectStartOfFile
SelectStartOfLine
SelectWordLeft
SelectWordRight

There are also at least five primitives that aren't in the command reference:

ScrollEnd
ScrollHome
ScrollPageDn
ScrollPageUp
DebuggerCommand

I can understand why Apple might not want users to casually drop into MacsBug from an MPW script, but I wonder why they chose not to document the scrolling commands? Whatever the reason, you should obviously use caution when playing with undocumented features.

Lee David Rimar
Absoft Corporation

The Mac's a toy, right? Fine, ask them, "What kind of toy builds products like Adobe Photoshop? What kind of company uses Macintosh to build products which contribute to a $598M annual revenue cash flow?" Coal miners riding in coal cars ("Got a PC? You must be unenlightened."), dumb dads configuring a PC (how many millions of PC users are going to believe that they're really dumb if they have a PC that gets the job done?), and a crazed maniac taping an 800 number up on a glass wall (who knows what this means!?!). Could really smart developers who build tremendously great software and make a gazillion bucks be any worse?

TRIVIA BITS
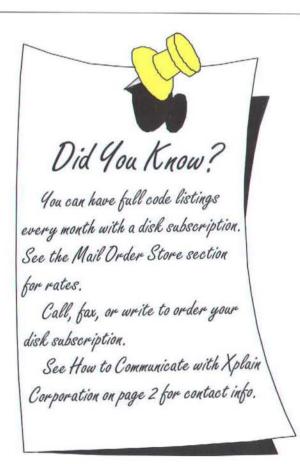
Why is Ticks one of the worst low memory globals to access directly on the Power Macintosh? Hint: is $16A divisible by 4?

FOOD FOR THOUGHT
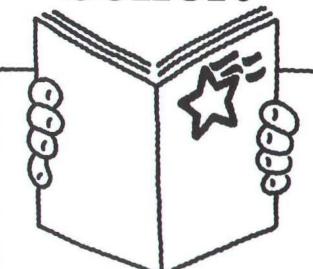
"Remove these items because they can cause clutter and use a large amount of memory: QuickDraw GX and PowerTalk."
– from a product installation guide

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gathering and indexing chunks of this vital code, the author provides thorough explanations to teach you more about how the Macintosh system functions as a whole. He also provides hard to find information about techniques used to structure and build fat, safe fat, and accelerated code resources for use on both 680x0 and Power Macintosh. All code is reusable and is provided on the disc, along with Metrowerks Code Warrior Lite. Book/CD-ROM, 528 pages $39.95 **$35.96**

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How To Write Macintosh Software by Scott Knaster is a great source for understanding Macintosh programming techniques. Drawing from his years of experience working with programmers, Scott explains the mysteries and myths of Macintosh programming with wit and humor. The third edition, fully revised and updated, covers System 7 and 32-bit developments, and explores such topics as how and where things are stored in memory; what things in memory can be moved around and when they may be moved; how to debug your applications with MacsBug; how to examine your program's code to learn precisely what's going on when it runs. 448 pgs. $28.95 **$26.05**

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Programming for the Newton Software Development with NewtonScript by Julie McKeehan and Neil Rhodes. Foreword by Walter R. Smith. Programming for the Newton: Software Development with NewtonScript is an indispensable tool for Newton programmers. Readers will learn how to develop software for the Newton on the Macintosh from people that developed the course on programming the Newton for Apple Computer. The enclosed 3.5" disk contains a sample Newton application from the books, as well as demonstration version of Newton Toolkit (NTK), Apple Computers complete development environment for the Newtons. A Publication of AP Professional May 1994, Paperback, 393 pp. $29.95 **$26.95**

Metrowerks CodeWarrior Programming by Dan Parks Sydow. Includes CodeWarrior Lite, and Full Coverage of PowerPlant™. The best information on Metrowerks CodeWarrior 6, giving full coverage to the Gold Edition. Even if you don't already own CodeWarrior 6, you'll still be able to work with the examples in this book, using the CodeWarrior 6 Lite CD that comes with it. $39.95 **$35.95**

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Optimizing PowerPC Code: Programming the PowerPC in Assembly Language – To take full advantage of the potential of the PowerPC, Developers need to master the Assembly Language techniques. This book shows how to use the Assembly Language in PowerPC Programs to produce faster more robust software. $39.95 **$35.96**

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Sad Macs, Bombs, Disasters and What to Do About Them by Ted Landau comes to the rescue with your Macintosh problems. From fractious fonts to the ominous Sad Macintosh icon, this emergency handbook covers the whole range of Macintosh problems: symptoms, causes, and what you can do to solve them. 640 Pages. $24.95 **$22.45**

Macintosh® Crash Course by Glenn Brown shows Macintosh power users what to do when things go wrong with their system. Macintosh Crash Course shows readers how to overcome Macintosh system crashes, system lock-ups, and various, frustrating and cryptic error messages they regularly encounter. It includes a CD-ROM with shareware and freeware to help the user diagnose and repair system failures. Includes up-to date coverage through Macintosh System 7.5, Managing memory, Hardware diagnostics, File recovery, PowerBook problems, PowerPC problems, network utilities, hard drive repair utilities, SCSI problems, conflicts and solutions and File synchronization and utilities. $29.95 **$26.95**

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Net Chat™ by Michael Wolff & Co. There are an estimated 35 million people online and most of them spend time chatting on the Net. Net Chat is the first comprehensive, discriminating guide devoted to the vast world of online interpersonal communications. Following the successful format of the ever popular Net Guide, Net Chat is designed for easy access, featuring an attractive layout, informative illustrations, and thousands of choices. It is encyclopedic in scope – covers "chat" groups on the Internet, all the major commercial services (including CompuServe, Prodigy, and America Online), and hundreds of bulletin boards. It features a map of salons and meeting places in Cyberspace, where people stop to chat about politics, lifestyle, music, dating, sex, fantasy, health, family, and just about everything imaginable! The entries include one- and two-page spreads that describe the featured topic, and provide easy-access instructions, complete listings, and visual images from the Net. For use with all computer platforms – PCs, Macs, workstations. $19.00 **$17.00**

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The Instant Internet Guide by Brent Heslop and David Angell. An Internet jump-start – how to access, use and navigate global networks. The Instant Internet Guide equips readers with the tools needed to travel the electronic world. The book highlights the most important sources of Internet news and information and explains how to access information on remote systems. It outlines how to use essential Internet utilities and programs and includes a primer on UNIX for the Internet. 224 pages $14.95 **$13.45**

The Internet by Paul Hoffman gives the straight scoop on the Net with the elegant, entertaining 4-color companion to the PBS special "The Internet Show." Color photos and illustrations explain Internet key features, its history, and trivia. Covers the basics and also a multitude of Internet Information Services and extensive lists of Internet sites. $24.99 **$22.50**

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Internet Power Tools by John Ross is designed for intermediate PC users, Internet Power Tools is a complete book/disk package that allows access to the world's largest network – the Internet – with the same ease as one uses Windows. The detailed instructions allow readers to find their way around the Internet fast and covers e-mail, file transfers, remote logon, on-line directories, and more. The accompanying disk is packed with powerful utilities, including Cello, PC Eudora, and Panda – easy-to-use graphical user interfaces (GUI) that obviate the need for the obscure Unix line commands that everyone else must learn. It also provides access to even more software via Random House's Internet FTP site and shows how to connect to the Internet via a network connection or dial-in. $40.00 **$36.00**

The 1994 Internet White Pages by Seth Godin & James S. McBride is the one and only complete alphabetical directory of people on the Internet. $29.95 **$26.95**

Internet SECRETS by John Levine & Carol Baroudi gives the most from the Net with this performance-oriented book – for Windows, UNIX, DOS, and Mac Internet users who know how to get connected but want to optimize their connections. $39.99 **$35.99**

NEW! **Web Head; The Mac Guide to the World Wide Web** by Mary Jane Mara. Published by PeachPit Press. This is a beginning to intermediate book that shows you how to get the most from the Web, using plain talk that beginners will understand, and online veterans will appreciate. Web Head also includes in-depth tours of the three leading Web browsers for the Macintosh: Netscape, MacWeb, and MacMosaic, and explains the basics behind all Web browsers – so you will be ready even when the next hot Web browser hits the scene. It will also tell you how to get connected to the Web, finding your way across webspace, fine-tuning your Mac for top Web performance, and how to turn your Mac into a multimedia Web browser. There is also instruction on how to build your own home page, posting pages on the Web, and avoiding common HTML

mistakes. $24.95 **$22.45**

NEW! **The Underground Guide to Telecommuting** by Woody Leonhard, Addison Wesley. There's no place like home. Especially when your boss, your kid, and the neighbor's dog are all barking for your attention simultaneously. Working away from a corporate office presents great (often unexpected) challenges and offers even greater rewards. Woody Leonhard takes on the toughest aspects of telecommuting and gives you the straight scoop on how to make it work for you. Whether you're a telecommuter, a telecommuter's boss, or just curious, The Underground Guide to Telecommuting will give you the tools and information you need to turn electricity and a phone line into major productivity. $24.95 **$22.45.**

The Elements of E-Mail Style by Brent Heslop and David Angell. Learn the rules of the road in the e-mail age. Concise, easy-to-use format explaining essential e-mail guidelines and rules. It covers style, tone, typography, formatting, politics and etiquette. It also outlines basic rules of composition within the special context of writing e-mail and includes samples and templates for writing specific types of e-mail correspondence. 208 pages. $14.95 **$13.45**

E-Mail Essentials by Ed Tittel & Margaret Robbins is a hands-on guide to the basics of e-mail, the ubiquitous networks communication system. The book is suitable for both the casual e-mailer and the networking professional, as it covers everything from the installation of e-mail to the maintenance and management of e-mail hubs and message servers. The books explains the fundamental concepts and technologies of electronic mail, featuring chapters on Lotus applications and CompuServe, as well as information on upgrading, automation, message-based applications, and user training. E-mail Essentials is a step-by-step, jargon-free guide that will enable the e-mail user to get the most out of the communication potentials of networking. 250 pp. $24.95 **$22.45**

NEW! **The Computer Privacy Handbook** is a practical guide to e-mail encryption, data protection, and PGP privacy software. With millions of e-mail messages and on-line discussions exchanged daily on the Internet, electronic security has become a key concern. The Computer Privacy Handbook explains practical steps individuals can take to safeguard their electronic security. It also gives a vivid description of how the "Surveillance Age" threatens each person's personal security, a non-technical introduction into data encryption, and the U.S. Government's Clipper Chip surveillance proposal. It also provides an overview of PGP, (Pretty Good Privacy), the world standard for e-mail privacy. $24.95 **$22.45.**

America Online For Dummies™ by John Kaufeld. "Driver's Education" for this wildly popular on-line service – covering everything from the main menu to the mail groups for Windows, DOS, and Mac platforms. Includes a coupon for free usage time on AOL for first-time users. $19.99 **$17.95**

CompuServe For Dummies™ by Wallace Wang. Find out how to shop, play games, join forums, get the latest news, do research, and more on this popular on-line service. $19.95 **$17.95**

eWorld: The Official Guide for Macintosh Users by Cary Lu & John Milligan. Discover the next generation of online services – Apple's eWorld. Certain to be a bestseller, this authorized guide to contains the exclusive Apple software needed to connect to eWorld. It

Computer, Inc. $~~$19.95 **$17.95.**

AppleScript Language Guide, by Apple Computer, Inc. $~~$29.95 **$26.95.**

AppleScript Scripting Additions Guide, by Apple Computer, Inc. $~~$18.95 **$17.05.**

HyperCard Stack Design Guidelines by Apple Computer, Inc. is an essential book for everyone who creates Apple HyperCard stacks, from beginners to commercial developers. It covers the basic principles of design that, when incorporated, make HyperCard stacks effective and usable. Topics include guidelines, navigation, graphic design and screen illustration, text in stacks, music and sound, a sample stack development scenario, collaborative development, and the Stack Design Checklist. 240 pages. $~~$21.95 **$19.95**

Macintosh Programmer's Toolbox Assistant CD-ROM – Instant electronic access to Inside Macintosh essentials. Now Macintosh programmers can get quick access to over 4,000 Toolbox calls that are at the heart of Macintosh system software. The definitions of these data structures, resources, constants, and functions are documented in the Inside Macintosh series and are essential information for anyone developing Macintosh software. Macintosh Programmer's Toolbox Assistant is a CD-ROM that harnesses the power of one of the best search and viewing engines in the industry. It allows programmers to access the Toolbox calls quickly from their development environment. With hypertext links allowing programmers to view related topics easily. Macintosh Programmer's Toolbox Assistant is the ultimate electronic reference tool for Macintosh programmers. **$99.95**

Inside Macintosh®: CD-ROM by Apple Computer, Inc. Inside Macintosh is the essential reference for programmers, designers, and engineers for creating applications for the Macintosh family of computers. Inside Macintosh CD-ROM collects more than 25 volumes in electronic form, including: QuickDraw™ GX Library, Macintosh Human Interface Guidelines, PowerPC System Software, Macintosh Toolbox Essentials and More Macintosh Toolbox, QuickTime and QuickTime Components. Now programmers will be able to access over 16,000 pages of the information they need directly from their computers. Hypertext linking and extensive cross referencing across volumes allows programmers to search and explore this library in ways that are unique to the electronic medium. Every Macintosh programmer will regard Inside Macintosh CD-ROM as their most important resource. **$99.95**

Inside Macintosh®: Overview by Apple Computer, Inc. is the first book that people who are unfamiliar with Macintosh programming should read. It gives an overview of Macintosh programming fundamentals and a road map to the New Inside Macintosh library. Inside Macintosh: Overview also covers various programming tools and languages, compatibility guidelines and an overview of considerations for worldwide development. 176 pages. $~~$22.95 **$20.65**

Inside Macintosh®: Files by Apple Computer, Inc. describes the parts of the operating system that allow you to manage files. It shows how your application can handle the commands typically found in a File menu. It also provides a reference to the File and Alias Managers, the Disk Initialization and Standard File Packages. 510 pgs. $~~$29.95 **$26.95**

Inside Macintosh®: Operating System

Utilities by Apple Computer, Inc. describes parts of the Macintosh Operating System that allow you to manage various low-level aspects of the operating system. Everyone who programs the Macintosh should read this book! It will show you in detail how to get information about the operating system, manage operating system queues, handle dates and times, control the settings of the parameter RAM, manipulate the trap dispatch table, and receive and respond to low-level system errors. $~~$26.05 **$23.45**

Inside Macintosh®: Processes by Apple Computer, Inc. describes the parts of the Macintosh operating system that allow you to control the execution of processes and interrupt tasks. It shows in detail how you can use the Process Manager to get information about processes loaded in memory. It is also a reference for the Vertical Retrace, Time, Notification, Deferred Task, and Shutdown Managers. 208 pages. $~~$22.95 **$20.65**

Inside Macintosh®: Memory by Apple Computer, Inc. describes the parts of the Macintosh operating system that allow you to manage memory. It provides detailed strategies for allocating and releasing memory, avoiding low-memory situations, reference to the Memory Manager, the Virtual Memory Manager, and memory-related utilities. 296 pages. $~~$24.95 **$22.45**

Inside Macintosh®: AOCE Application Interfaces by Apple Computer, Inc. shows how your application can take advantage of the system software features provided by PowerTalk system software and the PowerShare collaboration servers. Nearly every Macintosh application program can benefit from the addition of some of these features. This book shows how you can add electronic mail capabilities to your application, write a messaging application or agent, store information in and retrieve information from PowerShare and other AOCE catalogs, add catalog-browsing and find-in-catalog capabilities to your application, write templates that extend the Finder's ability to display information in PowerShare and other AOCE catalogs, add digital signatures to files or to any portion of a document, and establish an authenticated messaging connection. $~~$40.45 **$36.40**

Inside Macintosh®: AOCE Service Access Modules by Apple Computer, Inc. describes how to write a software module that gives users and PowerTalk-enabled applications access to a new or existing mail and messaging service or catalog service. This book shows how to write a catalog service access module (CSAM), a messaging service access module (MSAM), and AOCE templates that allow a user to set up a CSAM or MSAM and add addresses to mail and messages. $~~$26.95 **$24.25**

Inside Macintosh®: Devices by Apple Computer, Inc. describes how to write software that interacts with built-in and peripheral hardware devices. With this book, you'll learn how to write and install your own device drivers, desk accessories, and Chooser extensions; communicate with device drivers using the Device Manager; access expansion cards using the Slot Manager; control SCSI devices using SCSI Manager 4.3 or the original SCSI Manager; communicate directly with Apple Desktop Bus devices; interact with the Power Manager in battery-powered Macintosh computers; and communicate with serial devices using the Serial Driver. $~~$29.95 **$26.95**

Inside Macintosh®: Macintosh Toolbox Essentials by Apple Computer, Inc. covers the heart of the Macintosh. The toolbox enables programmers to create applications consistent with the Macintosh "look and feel". This book describes Toolbox routines and shows how to implement essential user interface

elements, such as menus, windows, scroll bars, icons and dialog boxes. 880 pages. $~~$34.95 **$31.45**

Inside Macintosh®: More Macintosh Toolbox by Apple Computer, Inc. covers other Macintosh features such as how to support copy and paste, provide Balloon Help, play and record sound and create control panels are covered in this volume. The managers discussed include Help, List, Resource, Scrap and Sound. $~~$34.65 **$31.45**

Inside Macintosh®: Networking by Apple Computer, Inc. describes how to write software that uses AppleTalk networking protocols. It describes the components and organization of AppleTalk and how to select an AppleTalk protocol. It provides the complete application interfaces to all AppleTalk protocols, including ATP (AppleTalk Transaction Protocol), DDP (Datagram Delivery Protocol), and ADSP (AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol), among others. $~~$29.95 **$26.95**

Inside Macintosh®: Interapplication Communication by Apple Computer, Inc. shows how applications can work together. How your application can share data, request information or services, allow the user to automate tasks, communicate with remote databases. $~~$34.95 **$31.45**

Inside Macintosh®: PowerPC Numerics by Apple Computer, Inc. describes the floating-point numerics environment provided with the first release of PowerPC processor-based Macintosh computers. The numerics environment conforms to the IEEE standard 754 for binary floating-point arithmetic. This book provides a description of that standard and shows how RISC Numerics compiles with it. This book also shows programmers how to create floating-point values and how to perform operations on floating-point values in high-level languages such as C and in PowerPC assembly language. $~~$28.95 **$26.00**

Inside Macintosh®: PowerPC System Software by Apple Computer, Inc. describes the new process execution environment and system software services provided with the first version of the system software for Macintosh on PowerPC computers. It contains information you need to know to write applications and other software that can run on the PowerPC. PowerPC System Software shows in detail how to make your software compatible with the new run-time environment provided on PowerPC-based Macintosh computers. It also provides a complete technical reference for the Mixed Mode Manager, the Code Fragment Manager, and the Exception Manager. $~~$24.95 **$22.45**

Inside Macintosh®: Sound by Apple Computer, Inc. describes the parts of the Macintosh system software that allow you to manage sounds. It contains information that you need to know to write applications and other software that can record and play back sounds, compress and expand audio data, convert text to speech, and perform other similar operations. $~~$26.95 **$24.25**

Inside Macintosh®: Text by Apple Computer, Inc. describes how to perform text handling, from simple character display to multi-language processing. The Font, Script, Text Services, and Dictionary Managers are all covered, in addition to QuickDraw Text, TextEdit, and International and Keyboard Resources. $~~$39.95 **$35.95**

Inside Macintosh®: Imaging by Apple Computer, Inc. covers QuickDraw and Color QuickDraw. The book includes general discussions of drawing and working with color. It describes the structures that hold images and image information, and the routines that manipulate them. It also covers the Palette, Color, and Printing Managers,

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and the Color Picker, Color Matching, and Picture Utilities. $~~26.95~~ **$24.25**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Graphics
by Apple Computer, Inc. shows readers how to create and manipulate the fundamental geometric shapes of QuickDraw GX to generate a vast range of graphic entities. It also demonstrates how to work with bitmaps and pictures, and specialized QuickDraw GX graphic shapes. $~~26.95~~ **$24.25**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Objects by Apple Computer, Inc. introduces QuickDraw GX and its object structure, and shows programmers how to manipulate objects in all types of programs. $~~26.95~~ **$24.25**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Environment and Utilities – A companion to QuickDraw GX Objects, this book contains programming information useful to any developer writing QuickDraw GX applications. It describes QuickDraw GX memory management, error handling, debugging, and mathematical functions, as well as conversion from QuickDraw to QuickDraw GX. $~~29.95~~ **$26.95**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Library by Apple Computer, Inc. is the powerful new graphics architecture for the Macintosh. Far more than just a revision of QuickDraw, QuickDraw GX is a unified approach to graphics and typography that gives programmers unprecedented flexibility and power in drawing and printing all kinds of shapes, images, and text.

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Printing This book is essential for any developer whose QuickDraw™ GX application supports printing. It shows how to support the new printing features of QuickDraw GX, including desktop printers and expandable printing dialog boxes. QuickDraw GX Printing also shows how to use printing-related objects to add custom panels to printing dialog boxes and to create custom page formats. $~~26.95~~ **$24.25**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Printing Extensions and Drivers – Any developer who wants to create extensions to the application printing capabilities of QuickDraw™ GX, or who needs to write a printing device driver that works with QuickDraw GX needs this book. QuickDraw GX Printing Extensions and Drivers describes how to create printing extensions and printer drivers, and provides a complete reference to the messages, functions, and resources that they use. $~~29.95~~ **$26.95**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Programmer's Overview – This book provides an introduction to QuickDraw™ GX, providing an overview of the QuickDraw GX environment from a developer's perspective. It introduces the QuickDraw™ GX programming and runtime environments, the relationship between QuickDraw GX and the rest of the Macintosh® systems software and the relationship between QuickDraw GX and Macintosh applications. The key elements of QuickDraw GX programming, data structures, object types, and functions used most frequently by QuickDraw GX developers are also covered. After a general introduction, this book provides readers with a series of practical examples demonstrating how to approach programming with QuickDraw GX. $~~24.95~~ **$22.45**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickDraw™ GX Typography – This book is essential for any developer who uses QuickDraw™ GX to manipulate text. It shows how to use QuickDraw GX objects to handle all kinds of text – from plain, unstyled text to complex, mixed-direction and multi-language text with sophisticated stylistic and typographic variations. QuickDraw GX

Typography shows how to create and manipulate the three different types of text shapes supported by QuickDraw GX including text shapes, glyph shapes, and layout shapes. $~~29.95~~ **$26.95**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickTime by Apple Computer, Inc. is for anyone who wants to create applications that use QuickTime, the system software that allows the integration of video, animation, and sounds into applications. This book describes all of the QuickTime Toolbox utilities. In addition, it provides the information you need to compress and decompress images and image sequences. $~~29.95~~ **$26.95**

Inside Macintosh®: QuickTime Components by Apple Computer, Inc.covers how to use and develop QuickTime components such as image compressors, movie controllers, sequence grabbers, and video digitizers. $~~34.95~~ **$31.45**

Inside Macintosh®: X-Ref by Apple Computer, Inc. is a fast access to all the information in Inside Macintosh. Inside Macintosh X Ref; Provides programmers with a quick and easy way to find the exact information they need in this definitive suite of books, (all 26 volumes). It is indexed by topic, volume, chapter, and accompanying page number. $~~19.95~~ **$17.95.**

Inside the Macintosh Communications ToolBox by Apple Computer. This book is the definitive reference to the Macintosh Communications Toolbox, an integral part of the System 7 Macintosh Toolbox that enables developers to create communications applications or add communications features to other applications.This book describes all of the routines that provide programmers with standard access to important communications services and in addition enables programmers to extend the reach of the Macintosh into non-Apple environments. $~~24.95~~ **$22.45.**

EDITORS

BBEdit 3.1 from Bare Bones Software is now better than ever. In addition to being Accelerated for Power Macintosh, this powerful, intuitive text editor offers integrated support for THINK C 7.0, Metrowerks CodeWarrior 6, THINK Reference 2.0 and MPW ToolServer. Version 3.1 adds even more capability, including "soft" wrapping of text on screen and numerous refinements and improvements to the user interface. BBEdit's many features include: Integrated PopupFuncs™ technology for speedy navigation of source code files (C, C++, Pascal, Rez, 68K Assembler, and Fortran), unique 'Find Differences' command (BBEdit can find differences between projects and folders as well as files), support for Macintosh Drag and Drop for editing and other common tasks, PowerTalk support for reading, sending and composition of PowerTalk mail, scripting via any OSA compatible scripting language including AppleScript and Frontier 3.0, and fast search and replace with optional "grep" matching and multi-file searching. BBEdit's robust feature set and proven performance and reliability make it the editor of choice for professionals and hobbyists alike. $99

New Low Price!

CMaster 2.0 by Jersey Scientific installs into THINK C 5 / 6 / 7 and Symantec C++ for Macintosh, and enhances the editor. Use its function popup to select a function and CMaster takes you right to it. Other features include multiple clipboards and markers, a Function Prototyper, and a GoBack Menu which can take you back to previous editing contexts. Almost all features bindable to the keyboard, along over a hundred keyboard-only features like "Add New

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manager saves you time by tracking changes to your files and recompiling only those that have changes. All the tools you need – a multi-window editor, compiler, linker, debugger, browser, and resource editor – are completely integrated for speed and ease of use. One of the most valuable of these tools is the THINK Class Library, a set of program building blocks that gives you a head start in writing object-oriented applications. And with the new open architecture, you can use your favorite tools, resource editors, and scripts within the environment. THINK C is the logical next step for programmers who have worked in HyperCard or other script-based development environments. The environment supports AppleScript, Apple events, and Frontier, so you can link and automate complex, multi-project operations. Product Contents: Four Macintosh disks, an 832-page user manual, and a 568-page THINK Class Library Guide. $219

THINK Pascal v. 4.0 by Symantec Corporation. Professionals and students will welcome this version of THINK Pascal. It is fully integrated for rapid turnaround time and lets you take advantage of System 7 capabilities. Features include support for large projects, enhanced THINK Class Library, System 7 compatibility, superior code generation, and smart linking. Product Contents: Four Macintosh disks, a 562-page user manual, and a 498-page object-oriented programming manual. $169

LS Object Pascal CD includes the world's first Object Pascal compiler for Power Macintosh. 100% compatible with Apple's MPW Pascal, LS Object Pascal combines the best of Apple's native development tools with innovative new technology developed at Language Systems. Compiler options specify 68K or native PowerPC code generation. Included on the CD are: LS Object Pascal compiler, Universal Pascal Toolbox interfaces, fully loaded MPW 3.3.1, 68K and PowerPC source debuggers, PowerPC assembler, online documentation, Macintosh Tech Notes, and a special version of AppMaker by Bowers Development that generates native Pascal source code. The beta release includes upgrades to v1.0 when it becomes available. $399

LPA MacProlog comprises a Edinburgh syntax Prolog compiler system set in an attractive multi-window development environment with an integrated program editor, graphical call-graph facilities and an interactive source-level debugger. LPA MacProlog features high-level access to the Macintosh ToolBox for using graphics, dialogs, windows, icons, resources in a simple and versatile way LPA MacProlog also includes interfaces to C and Pascal code resources. The MacProlog Run-time Generator enables the production of double-clickable distributable applications. The compact run-time system supports first argument indexing, tail-recursion and last-call optimization. Optional add-ons tools include flex, Prolog++, MacDBI for Oracle and the MacProlog Dialog Editor. Programmer Edition $745 Developer Edition (which includes the run-time generator and distribution license) $1500

SmalltalkAgents™, a superset of the Smalltalk language, is fully integrated with Macintosh, incor-porating design features specifically for the RISC and Macintosh System 7 architecture. SmalltalkAgents is a true object oriented workbench that includes an incremental and extensible compiler, an array of design and cross reference tools, preemptive interrupt driven threads and events, an extensive class library including classes for general programming, classes for the Macintosh user interface and classes for the Macintosh operating system. Integration of components in enterprise systems is simplified with the network, telecommunication, and inter-application communication libraries. The SmalltalkAgents' extensive class library and add-on components make it especially well suited as a development workbench for custom applications in business, education, science, engineering, and academic research. $695

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

MacDesigner/Expert by Excel Software supports software engineering methods with the capabilities of MacDesigner plus multi-task design. An integrated requirement database provides traceability from requirement statements to design diagrams, code or test procedures. This tool is well suited to design or maintenance of real-time, multi-tasking software projects. Demo $79, Product $1595. **MacDesigner** Demo $79, Product $995.

MacA&D by Excel Software combines the capabilities of MacAnalyst/Expert and MacDesigner/Expert into a single application. It supports structured analysis and design, object-oriented analysis and design, real-time extensions, task design, data modeling, screen prototyping, code editing and browsing, reengineering, requirement traceability, and a global data dictionary. Demo $149, Product $2995

MacAnalyst/Expert, Demo $79, Product $1595 **MacAnalyst** Demo $79, Product $995 **MacDesigner/ Expert,** Demo $79, Product $1595. **MacDesigner** Demo $79, Product $995. By Excel Software. Available. Call for more information about these products.

Voodoo is a version control tool for the simple and clear management of projects in which files are created in numerous versions (variants and revisions). Voodoo allows both variant and revision control, and it manages not only variants and revisions of single files, but of a whole software project (multi files, multi users, multi variants, access rights, ...). The tool offers a neat graphical user interface and is not only suitable for mere source code control but can handle all different kinds of files with amazing compression rates: typical size of delta between arbitrary files 5% (in words: five per cent) !!!! no matter whether the files are plain text or any other documents – e.g., MSWord, 4D, Canvas, FileMaker ...

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PROFILERS / DEBUGGERS

LJ Profiler by Lars Jordebo Datakonsult supports profiling of C++ 68K and PowerPC applications compiled with CodeWarrior 6, CFront or Symantec C++. Based on active profiling, i.e. profiling code called at function enter and exit, the browser application lets you follow call chain timings in hierarchical views or separate windows. Collect, organize, compare and save profiling data from different versions of your application into a project. Scriptable and recordable with full access to most internal data structures. Optional remote profiling and tracking of segment and stack usage. Full source code to what you link into your application. $295.

Last Resort Programmer's Edition records every keystroke, command key and mouse event (in local coordinates) to a file on your hard disk. This is especially useful for program testing & debugging, and for technical support and help desks. If something goes wrong (because of a power failure, system crash, forgetting to save or deleting lines) and you lose a word, phrase, or document you can look in the Last Resort keystroke file and recover what you typed. Last Resort is also useful for technical support personnel, when they have to ask "What was the last thing you did before...?" $74.95

The Memory Mine™ by Adianta is a stand alone debugging tool for Macintosh and native PowerPC. Programmers can monitor heaps, identify problems such as memory leaks, and stress test applications. Active status of memory in a heap is sampled on the fly: allocation in non-relocatable (Ptr), relocatable (Handle) and free space is shown, as are heap corruption, fragmentation, and more... Allocate, Purge, Compact, and Zap memory let users stress test all or part of a program. Source code is not needed to view heaps. It works on Macintoshes with 68020 or later and System 7.0 or later. $99

QC™ by Onyx Technology, is a system extension that stress tests code during runtime for common and not-so-common errors. Tests include heap checks, purges, scrambles, handle/pointer validation, dispose/release checks, write to zero, de-reference zero as well as other tests like free memory invalidation and block bounds checking. QC is extremely user friendly for the non-technical tester yet offers an API for programmers who want precise control over testing. QC is Also available in Japanese. $99.95

Spyer by InCider is a simple operated tool that records all actions (including mouse movement) you perform on a Macintosh computer and then replays them at your preferred speed. The recorded data can be saved in files for future use. Spyer works as a background process with any Macintosh application and is triggered by user defined Hot Keys. Spyer enables the "Continuous Redo" utility and is especially useful for software testing and demonstration. $39

INSTALLER TOOLS

InstallerPack™ by StepUp Software is a package of several Installer "atoms" that let developers incorporate graphics, sounds, file compression and custom folder icons into installation scripts. Compression formats supported are Compact Pro & Diamond. Each atom also available separately. Compression requires additional licensing. $219

ScriptGen Pro™ by StepUp Software is an Installer script generator which requires no programming or knowledge of Rez. Supports StepUp's InstallerPack, StuffIt compression, custom packages, splash screens, network installs, Rez code output, importing resources, and AppleEvent link w/MPW: $169

LIBRARIES

3D Game Machine v1.2 by Virtually Unlimited

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is a C library for creating lightning-fast 3D arcade games and interactive multimedia applications. 3DGM has a simple easy-to-use interface and features very fast rendering (15 frames per second on a 14" monitor completely texture-mapped, with a PowerMac 6100/60), full "virtual" 3D worlds with six degrees of freedom, free-form texture mapping, shading, material and light properties, convex/cave polygons with unlimited vertices, unlimited light sources, dynamic hidden surface removal, special graphic modes for fast full-screen animation, collision detection, explosion simulation, 3D data importing. Runs on all Macs! Works with CodeWarrior. $299 + license.

Animation Class Library version 2.0 (ACL2.0) is an advanced object-oriented multimedia framework, allowing fast development of high-quality interactive applications. Main features of ACL2.0 are: Powerful animation engine which supports structured sprites, collision detection at pixel precision, sprites sorting, powerful blitter and vector objects. Scrolling of background picture in circular buffer and tile-mapscrolling. Application framework for building standard and 3D controls, panes, menus, full screen displays, windows, etc. Quicktime and multi-channel sound support. >800 functions and >100'000 lines. Complete C++ source code for CodeWarrior and Symantec C++, examples, documentation and technical support. $250

dtF is a true relational database system for Apple Macintosh computers. dtF provides a powerful choice for developers who want to create database centered applications with no performance trade-offs. dtF features SQL, full transaction control, error recovery, single user, client server architecture and multi-platform support including DOS, Windows, OS/2 and UNIX. The C/C++ API is identical and fully portable cross all supported platforms. Third-party vendors supporting dtF will be able to offer a variety of advanced features and benefits to their customers royalty free. Tools are included for importing, exporting, creating and managing databases and users. Supported development environments include: Symantec, MPW, Metrowerks and more. Mac/SDK $695

MacWireFrame by Amplified Intelligence. Create your own virtual reality application with MacWireFrame, a virtual reality application frame work. Includes a complete library of object oriented graphics routines, its own easy to understand application frame work (similar to MacApp or TCL but a lot easier to understand), plus an example application program that lets you start solid modeling right away. Comes complete with fully documented source code. All new purchases will be guaranteed a $49.99 upgrade to the soon to be released, scriptable, MacWireFrame 5.0. Due to the overwhelming response the special price offer has been extended for a little while longer. **Special Offer:** $299.00 **$75!!!!**

PictureCDEF 1.3 by Paradigm Software is a professional-level CDEF for creating custom graphical buttons (8-64 pixels). PictureCDEF is used in products by Adobe, ProVue, STF Technologies and others. It is multi-monitor and bit-depth sensitive. The button graphic (cicn, ResEdit) can be changed at runtime and even animated with a call-back routine. Create distinct buttons in seven variations: MultiState, PushButton, FlexiButton, ToggleButton, ChkButton, PushPictButton and TogglePictButton. Position the optional button title at left, bottom or right, or follow the system text direction for international support. Manual,

sample code and MacApp 3.0 support included. Full source code: $95.00 Object code: $45.00.

Q3S/3dPane/SmartPane source code bundle by Vivistar Consulting. Q3S: source code bundle from ViviStar Consulting. Full featured 3d graphics. Points; lines; polygons; polyhedra; Gouraud shading; z-buffering; culling; depth cueing; parallel, perspective, and stereoscopic projections; performance enhancing "OnlyQD" and "Wireframe" modes; full clipping; pipeline access; animation and model interaction support; and a "triad mouse" to map 2d mouse movement to 3d. **3dPane** provides integration with the TCL and provides a view orientation controller. **SmartPane** provides TCL offscreen image buffering, flicker free animation, and QuickTime movie recording. SmartPane functions in 3d or 2d scenarios. All work with C++ compilers or ThinkC 6 and compile to PowerPC or 68K target machines. $192

Spellswell 7 1.0.4 is an award-winning, comprehensive, practical spelling checker that works in batch mode or within applications that incorporate the Apple Events Word Services protocol (e.g., Eudora, WordPerfect, Communicate!, and Fair Witness). Spellswell 7 checks for spelling errors as well as common typos like capitalization errors, spaces before punctuation, double double word errors, abbreviation errors, mixed case errors, extra spaces between words, a/an before vowel/consonant, etc... MacTech orders include developer kit with Writeswell Jr., a sample Apple Events Word Services word-processor and its source code. $74.95

StoneTable Extra: Additional functions for StoneTable. Drag selected cells within table or to other tables; optionally add rows as part of drag; popup menus or check boxes in cells; variable width grid lines; move/drag/resize table in window; clipboard operations on multiple cells. Requires StoneTable. (all prices per developer) $50 first compiler, additional compilers $25.

StoneTable: A library replacing all functions found in list manager plus: variable size columns/rows; different font, size, style, forecolor, backcolor per cell; sort, resize, move, copy, hide columns/rows; edit cells/titles in place; titles for columns/rows; multiple lines per cell; grid line pattern/color; greater than 32k data per table; up to 32k text per cell; support for balloon help and binary cell data. Versions for Think C, Think Pascal, MPW C, MPW Pascal, CodeWarrior 6 C. (all prices per developer) $150 first compiler, additional compilers $50.

StoneTable and StoneTableExtra for PowerPC: Same functionality as 68K libraries. Versions for MPW C and CodeWarrior 6 C. Must have 68K libraries. (all prices per developer) StoneTable $100, StoneTableExtra $25.

NEW! B-Tree HELPER™ 2.2 is an inexpensive database engine for Macintosh programmers in C source code. B-Tree HELPER gets space in a file in contiguous fixed length blocks. It expands the file as necessary and contracts files when possible. B-Tree HELPER inserts and deletes keys in one or more B-Trees. It finds keys equal to, less than, or greater than a given value in a few hundredths of a second. It finds lists of records whose keys are equal to, less than, or greater than a given value or are in a range of values. $150

SCRIPTING / SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

DataScript DataScript is probably he quickest, easiest and most cost-effective way to make your integrated

AppleScript solutions database aware-today. **Quickest:** It takes just six lines of AppleScript to make new or existing scripted solutions database aware, and fetch data from RDBM's such as Oracle, Sybase, DB2, or Informix. **Easiest:** DataScript's scripting terminology is easy to learn, easy to use, and easy to remember. "Inside DataScript" contains lots of easy to follow scripts to reuse in your own solution. **Cost Effective:** Because DataScript is so easy to learn, and use you'll become productive very quickly, and once you're ready to ship, you'll find our licensing schemes very attractive. $249.00

CLImate by Orchard Software is a command line interface that lets you communicate with your Macintosh using English commands to create, delete, rename, and move files and folders. It can start applications, format disks, restart your computer, etc. CLImate supplements the Finder. It includes a BASIC interpreter that lets you script your Macintosh without AppleScript. The interpreter includes advanced programming constructs: repeat loops, if/then/else conditionals, subroutine calls, etc... CLImate implements wildcard characters, enabling you to work on groups of files. Use CLImate instead of MPW to manage your projects. CLImate is an application occupying 70K disk space. It comes bundled with sample programs and full documentation. $59.95

Cron Manager by Orchard Software implements the UNIX Cron facility. It can open any Macintosh file on a given date and time. By creating an alias, renaming it to the date and time to open, and moving it into the special Cron Events Folder, Cron Manager will open it. Cron Manager is a control panel that creates the special Cron Events Folder inside your System Folder. It is completely transparent to the user. It works like the Startup Items folder, only smarter. It works with any Macintosh file: if you can double-click to start it, Cron Manager can open it. $26.95. Cron Manager bundled with CLImate, $59.95.

FaceSpan™ v2 is an extensible Rapid Application Designer (RAD) that makes building applications quick and easy. It combines an interactive, visual interface design environment with the object-oriented power of AppleScript or any OSA language. Best of all, FaceSpan allows you to integrate the capability of scriptable programs into your custom application. Your FaceSpan applications can include any number of windows, dialogs, palettes, and menus. In them, you can display scrolling lists, popup menus, scrolling text, movies, multi-column tables, pictures, icons, buttons, and others. While no scripting is needed for standard behaviors, every item may have its own script. You can even program custom objects using Pascal or C. Try the perfect choice for MIS professionals, power users, consultants, and programmers Ø FaceSpan! Includes a royalty-free distribution license, for unlimited runtime users, of your FaceSpan-based applications. Also included is a FREE UPGRADE to the next version for registered users. $199

Rosanne™ Rosanne is a collection of utilities which offer the user complete control over raw data. Users can sort files, extract selected records, summarize frequency counts, create sample files, perform matching on multiple files, and reformat data to new specifications, all on the desktop, and even on files of a million records or more. The Rosanne Utilities also support AppleScript™, enabling the user to link several actions together to complete an entire process. The Rosanne Utilities are recordable; users may perform a series of actions, and

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using an AppleScript editor such as Scripter™, see their actions translated directly into AppleScript commands. All of the utilities support multi-tasking and background processing. The Rosanne Utilities will assist you in picking your specifications, determining record length, creating output files and managing the storage of data. **Rosanne Utilities: Copy** – duplicates an input file. **Format** – creates an altered version of an input file, containing either subsets of the fields on the input file, or new fields. **Select** – creates a subset of the records on an input file based on some selection criteria. **The Recode** option allows the user to group data, or correct coding entries. **Sort** – orders an input file by a particular field or set of fields. **Match** – joins together two input files based on common values occurring in corresponding fields or sets of fields. **Aggregate** – creates an output file with summary levels. $595

ScriptBase™ The Scripting Database is a database for storing persistent objects to be made available for access to AppleScript, Apple's system-level user scripting language for controlling applications on Macintosh® computers. Once installed, the database becomes part of the AppleScript system, adding a host of commands to the basic AppleScript vocabulary. Retrieving the objects is simple using AppleScript's natural-language syntax and structure. Objects stored and retrieved in ScriptBase can be accessible any time from any script on the user's computer. These objects can be of any type, including numbers, character strings, lists, records, scripts, and references to disks, files, folders, as well as abstract raw data, to name just a few. ScriptBase can be used to maintain system-wide settings, such as sets of preferences, paths to frequently-used files or folders. Complex installations can be made easier by organizing data and scripts within the database's structure. $79

Script Debugger by Late Night Software Ltd. is a powerful and flexible AppleScript authoring tool. Script Debugger makes it simple for novice and experienced script writers to get the most from AppleScript. The program's advanced debugging environment offers single-step script execution with breakpoints. The Script Debugger dictionary browser features a graphical view of objects provided by scriptable applications. With the program, you also receive the Late Night Software Scripting Additions, a collection of more than 70 new AppleScript commands, and Scheduler, a utility that allows you to launch scripts at pre-determined times. $129

Scripter® The Authoring and Development Environment for AppleScript™. Scripter, the Script Construction Set, is the foremost, comprehensive tool for creating and debugging AppleScript scripts. Scripter is a shortcut to Applescript's full capabilities, is both powerful and easy to use, and appeals equally to novices and experts. Scripter offers the largest collection of tools to answer the needs of every AppleScript user, containing over 35 features, including: **Superior vocabulary access** – point-and-click assembly of commands and object specifications; command window for experimentation. **Shortcuts and extended editing capabilities** – extensive drag-and-drop, six-function find-and-replace; navigation markers; script library collection facility; many other timesavers for faster scripting. **Interactive debugging** – comprehensive variable watcher, expression evaluation, enhanced trace

log, and real single step debugging! Other features include: integration with FaceSpan and background processing. Unlike other scripting tools, which are either based on the original Script Editor concept, or are designed to look more like traditional programming tools, the designers of Scripter understood from the outset that scripting is different from writing C code. Scripter will change the way you work with AppleScript. Main Event was the first to demonstrate AppleScript tools, including debugging, and is in use by individuals and corporate users. From expert script design to user-friendly editing and implementation, Scripter is the natural companion to AppleScript for all levels of proficiency. $199

TCP/IP Scripting Addition™ is the latest version of an award-winning AppleScript scripting addition (first place in the 1994 "Best Hack" category in the Everyday AppleScript™ Programming Competition). This scripting addition (or osax) allows you to write scripts using MacTCP™ commands in AppleScript™. Potential uses of this include sending e-mail or files through a script, checking if users are logged on (via Finger), automating FTP, Gopher, NetNews, Telnet, and LPR, verifying links in HTML documents, and quickly writing many other TCP/IP client-server programs. Sample scripts are included already implementing many of these functions. When combined with FaceSpan, the potential for rapid implementation of Internet client-server applications is enormous. The TCP/IP Scripting Addition works with AppleScript 1.0 or later and MacTCP 2.0.4 or later. It is compatible with Open Transport™. The TCP/IP Scripting Addition can be used from Script Editor, HyperCard 2.2, MacPERL, FaceSpan and other Open Scripting Architecture applications.

See "http://www.mangotree.com/biz/mango/index.html" for more details. $49

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW! **AppMaker** makes it faster and easier to develop the user interface for a Macintosh application. Just point and click to design your application, then AppMaker creates resources and generates excellent source code. AppMaker supports most development environments including Metrowerks, Symantec, or MPW; C, C++, or Pascal; procedural or object-oriented, using PowerPlant, TCL, or MacApp. The generated code uses the Universal Headers to provide PowerMac compatibility. Beginners use AppMaker to learn object-oriented and Macintosh Toolbox programming techniques. Experts use it to increase productivity. It saves so much time it's like having your own assistant programmer working for you. Includes one-year subscription on CD. $299

BASIC for the Newton is BASIC for the Newton! From NS BASIC Corporation, it is a fully interactive implementation of the BASIC programming language. It runs entirely on the Newton – no host is required. It includes a full set of functions and data types, hand-written input, windows, buttons and extensions to take advantage of the Newton environment. Applications can create files or access the built-in soups. Applications can also access the serial port for input and output. Work directly on the Newton, or through a connected Mac/PC and keyboard. NS BASIC includes a 150 page pocket sized manual. $99

Geekware by Metrowerks is here! In high school, they called you a computer geek. Now, they work at burger joints and wear polyester uniforms. And you don't. Wear it to your favorite burger joint. $24.95

Black Sweatshirts	$29.95
Mousepad	$8.95
Geekware Shirt-Cotton	$24.95
Geekware Shirt-Poly	$24.95
Baseball Cap	$16.95
Inside CodeWarrior 6 Book	$34.95
Blood, Sweat & Code Black Long Sleeve Shirt	$14.95
Cross Platform White Short Sleeve Shirt	$14.95
Arnold Black Long Sleeve Shirt	$14.95

Guide Composer™ gives anyone the ability to create powerful Apple Guide help systems for any new or existing Macintosh application. Great for commercial developers, shareware developers, in-house developers, and consultants, Guide Composer provides a WYSIWYG development environment: Guide content is developed in Guide windows. Design topics, phrases, and panels in the same format as the user will use them. Features are WYSIWYG interface, Topics, phrases, and hierarchical phrases, Coach marks, Fully-Integrated with Apple's Guide Maker (distributed with Guide Composer), compiles scripts automatically, PICTs in Panels, Generated Guide scripts are modifiable, Compiled files are 100% Apple Guide-compatible and royalty-free. Easy-to-use. $99

MachTen UNIX for Macintosh and Power Macintosh MachTen is a Berkeley UNIX that runs on the Classic to the Power Mac, including PowerBooks and Duos! So, in addition to all of the Macintosh applications, you get a Mach-based UNIX with pre-emptive multitasking. MachTen extends the Macintosh operating system with UNIX networking and software development tools. The Macintosh/UNIX integration is so strong that you can even use Macintosh programs and utilities on UNIX data, and UNIX programs and utilities on Macintosh files. Full internet protocol support ensures fast, easy client and server NFS, e-mail, and file transfer between the Macintosh and all TCP-based entities on your network. Built-in internet services include domain name service, POP mail service, internet routing, SLIP & PPP, and Web service. Full X11R5 support with Motif for developing X applications and a high performance X server for using your Mac as an X terminal. MachTen – Power UNIX $695. Personal MachTen (for 68K Macs) $495 . Professional MachTen (for 68K Macs) $695. MachTen X Window Software $350.

For complete product info see the MacTech Web™ site at http://www.mactech.com.

ADVERTISER/ PRODUCT LIST

By Steve Sisak, Contributing Editor

TIP OF THE MONTH

TWO SCREEN MACSBUG

One feature of MacsBug that I like is the "swap" command, which lets you leave a second monitor display the debugger (and punches it out of the desktop).

Then, if each DebugStr() ends in ";g" you will get an onscreen log of the last 10 or 15 breaks. I used this to track an elusive bug that would freeze my Mac and trash Macsbug memory... I could see which breakpoint went last.

Matt Slot

ONCE BITTEN TWICE SHY

HGetState does not return a valid handle state when you pass it an empty handle (one whose master pointer is NULL). Instead, it returns an error code, so before you call HGetState, be sure to check that the handle isn't empty and execute an alternate code path if it is.

I was bitten by this because I was using HGetState to determine if a handle was to a resource, and the resource had been purged, so HGetState returned an error code instead of the handle flags and I incorrectly thought the handle wasn't to a resource.

This is documented in Inside Macintosh, Memory, p. 1-61, but it bears some repeating. Remeber to check the error values returned by toolbox calls.

Eric Schlegel

INFORMANT IN THE MENU BAR

I do drivers, and you just plain can't set a breakpoint in ADB completion routines (freezes the keyboard so MacsBug is worthless!).

So I throw one of the routines below into the routine to see when a piece of code gets executed.

What does it do? It "lights up" a bar (length dependant on screen resolution) in the menu bar. So if you DotToggle(300); you get a flashing short line in the menu bar.

[Leave this out of production code! Beware of using this on 24 bit color screens. Make sure that the value of where will not cause anything to be written into the alpha channel. Your best bet is to test with the screen that's only 8 bits deep. -sgs]
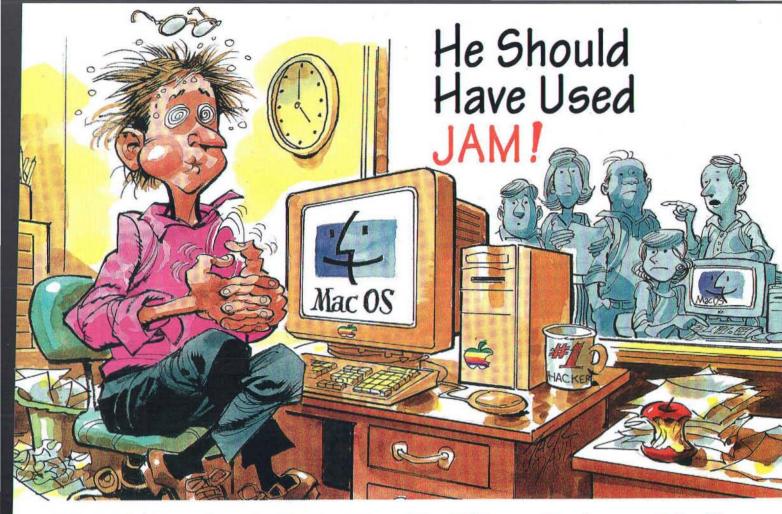
```
void DotOn(long where) {
    long  *dot:
    dot = (long *)(LMGetScrnBase() + where);
    *dot |= -1:
}
void DotOff(long where) {
    long  *dot:
    dot = (long *)(LMGetScrnBase() + where);
    *dot &= 0:
}
void DotToggle(long where) {
    long  *dot:
    dot = (long *)(LMGetScrnBase() + where);
    *dot ^= -1:
}
```

Dave Fleck

*Send us your tips or we'll install EvenBetterBusError on your machine! On the other hand, we might just pay you **$25** for each tip we use, or **$50** for Tip of the Month. You can take your award in goods, subscriptions or US$. Make sure any code compiles, and send tips (and where to mail your winnings) to our **new Tips e-mail address** at tips@mactech.com. See page two for our other addresses.*